The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,601—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs.	5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-3 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on SATURDAY, 30th August, 1879, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVI AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 29th August, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 2nd September, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 300
Second Class passage ..... „ 335

The Canara is due in London about 25th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th August, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine.
Suez	260	230	60	
Port Said	280	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	Without Wine.
Naples	460	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	480	340	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

—The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 4, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALLILINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 5th September.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th August 1879.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

LOCAL BOARD.

W. S. D. BLACKHALL, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
ANDREW HAY, Esq.
E. TYRRELL LEITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN GORDON, Esq., Secy., Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL distribution of profits to participating Policy-holders (six years in force) applied either to a reduction of premium, or as an addition to the amount assured.

Average reduction per annum on original premium for the last 16 years, 50 PER CENT. OR TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims upon Indian Policies paid without reference to the Home Board upon production of satisfactory proof of death.

REDUCED SCALE OF RATES FOR INDIA

Prospectuses on application.

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay Branch. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— BANGALORE ..	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th Aug.
(a) POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(a) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2732	460	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	600	C. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3833	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Steam Ship BENGAL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from ENGLAND with a General Cargo, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING to the undersigned for countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

THE FIRST AND THE OLDEST.

THE undersigned have received their NEW SUPPLY of TEAS of the current year's Spring Crop.

MORTON & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS OF HOLTA TEA Co.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Opposite to the *Times of India*.

NOTICES.

EFFERVESCENT
LIME JUICE SALINE.

A kind refresher of summer heats, containing the salutary and curative properties of Lime Juice in a granular effervescent form.

Large bottles Cash Rs. 1-12 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
FOR
DESTROYING RATS,
RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Beware of a worthless and Injurious Imitation of Dr. Bright's (The Only Genuine) Phosphodyne.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Medicine Vendors Throughout the Globe.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ihlang Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Hungarian Honey, Winsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—"an Heraldic Rose."

96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury] are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, MEDOC CLARET, at Rs. 10 per dozen Quarts Bottled by

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended :—

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts .... Rs.	4 12 per doz. in Casks of	4 doz.
Pints ..... „	3 0 „	7 doz.
Hogsheads „	60 per hhd.	
Kilderkins. „	28 0 per kild.	

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

G. & H. MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE,
(EXTRA DRY.)

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED GENERAL AGENTS in India for the above Wine, which is very highly appreciated both in England and United States Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular, New York, dated 10th January 1879, gives the following figures in its statement of the quantities of Champagne imported at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Ports of the United States during 1878 :—

G. H. Mumm and Co.	35,906 doz. bottles.
Piper Heidsieck	19,636 do.
L. Roederer	13,469 do.
Moet and Chandon	5,478 do.
Heidsieck and Co.	5,401 do.
Yve. Cliequot Ponsardin	2,712 do.
Giesler and Co.	1,960 do.

Price per case of one doz. quarts ..... Rs. 53
Do. do. of two doz. pints ..... „ 55

N.B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

F. SAUQUET & Co.,
28, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOAT FOR SALE.

ON MONDAY, 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., a LIFE BOAT will be SOLD by AUCTION in the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard at Mazagon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING, the ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING, and the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here at 3 o'clock p.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. THIS DAY (THURSDAY).

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 28th August 1879.

TO BE LET FURNISHED, for a year certain from 1st October or November next, a most desirable BUNGALOW on a most excellent situation on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill. It is completely furnished, and has a very valuable Piano and a Billiard Table. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from January 1880, the BUNGALOW situated in Middle Colaba, known as COLABA CASTLE. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

BOMBAY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

A SERIES of PUBLIC MEETINGS will be held in connection with this organization on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of the present week.

THIS AFTERNOON, AUG. 28, at 5-30 P.M.
The Rev. NARAYEN SHESHADRI
will deliver
A LECTURE
In the FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL,
to which English speaking Natives are invited.

THIS EVENING AT 8 P.M.
MISSIONARY ADDRESSES
will be delivered in the
GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION,
KALBADEVI.
ALL INVITED.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE (25) per share (or five per cent. per annum) for the half year ended 30th June, 1879, will be PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 4th day of September next, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p.m., (excepting Saturdays, when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.,) to the Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Company's Register on the 2nd day of September, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 2nd to MONDAY the 8th September next, both days inclusive.

By Order,

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

A. DAVIS' LONDON SADDLERY, &c.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

	Rs.	Rs. a.
Hunting Saddles from	...45	to 55 0
Single and Double Bridles	..14	to 25 0
Regulation Bridles	..45	to 50 0
Gentlemen's Wallets	..25	to 30 0
Cartridge Belts	..10	to 15 0
Shooting Belts	.. 4	to 5 0
Leather and Canvas Bags of sizes ..	.. 5	to 9 0
Game Carrier	.. 4	to 9 0
Game Bags	..14	to 15 0
Canvas Leggings	.. 7	8
Riding and Driving Whips	.. 7	to 20 0
Ladies' Fancy Bridles, Flat and Round ..	..22	to 25 0
Children's Saddles		30 0
Girths, White and Colored, Woollen, per pair	.. 4	to 5 0

Racing Kit in great variety.
Second-hand Saddlery and English made Harness.
And a variety of other Goods. For full particulars apply to

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Sole Agents
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The Consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Quarts, per dozen	38 0
Pints, do.	21 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1 12
Do. do. do. 250	4 0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, box of 100	2 0
Do. do. box of 250	4 8
Treacher's muster. box of 50	1 2
Treacher's Gem muster ..... box of 50	1 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR
PULVERMACHER'S
MEDICO-GALVANIC APPLIANCES.
CASH PRICE LIST JULY, 1879.

CHAIN BANDS for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Gouty Pains, Chronic Rheumatism, Local Paralysis, and Cramp in the extremities. Rs. 4, Rs. 8, Rs. 11, Rs. 13-8, and Rs. 16-8.

BROAD CHAIN BELTS, for Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, and Nervous Complaints. Rs. 22-8, Rs. 30, and Rs. 36.

BROAD CHAIN BELT with suspenser, Rs. 45.

BROAD CHAIN BANDS, for Nervous Deafness, Head, Tooth, and Face Aches, and Noises in the Head, Rs. 16.

COMBINED BANDS, for General Debility, Central Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Functional Disorders, Rs. 30 and Rs. 36.

RESTORATION CHAIN BATTERIES for Extreme Nervous Debility, Para ysis, and for Restoring Exhausted Vital Energy, Rs. 63.

INTENSITY BATH BATTERIES, for treatment by Electric Baths for Paralysis, Want of Power, &c., and for eliminating poisonous substances (lead and mercury) from the system, Rs. 72.

GLASS INTERRUPTORS ..... Each Rs. 2 0
VOLTAMETERS OF TEST TUBES ..... „ 2 4

Pamphlets on application. Usual discount to the trade.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

These scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE Practical French Class. Next term begins 1st September. Candidates must apply before the above-mentioned date to O. S. PEDRAZA, Hornby Row, 10, Top Floor.

WANTED, a CLERK. Must write a GOOD HAND and understand Figures. Salary Rs. 25 to 30. Apply to "OMEGA," care of this paper.

WANTED, an experienced European Assistant in a Chemist's shop. Apply with testimonials of character and ability to B. S. Madon & Co., Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEROOTS, Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, &c., of the very best description, Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, Briar and Clay Pipes. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

BEST ALUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed Tin Cylinders of 1 Quire each, Rs. 4-8 per Quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a serviceable Brown HORSE, goes well in single Harness. Price Rs. 100. Apply to W., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, THREE TIGER CUBS, one Male and two Females, about 5 months old. Apply to WM. KING, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, Vercaud, Shevaroy Hills, Madras.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

PEARSE'S HOUSEHOLD BREAD is recommended by the faculty for its absolute purity. Cash price six pice per lb. Apollo Street and Cawasji Patel Street.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

OUR HATS are made by the best manufacturers to special order for Eastern wear. The following list will give an idea as to the style and shape now mostly worn :—

CASH PRICES.

DRESS HATS.

	Rs. as.
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s extra light Dress Hats ..... each	14 0
Extra quality Tall Drab Hats, best Beaver Felt ..... „	16 0

FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.

Black Felt, soft round crown	8 8
„ Stiff round crown	8 8
Extra quality do. do.	9 8
Drab Felt do. do.	9 8
Beaver Brown do. do.	9 8
Drab Felt, flat crown soft spring brim	8 8
Black Felt, flat hard crown	8 8
Extra quality do. do.	9 8
The "Tyrol," extra quality, soft Black Felt	9 8
Straw Boating Hats, Black Band	3 8

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Soft Tweed Hats, all colors	5 0
Cashmere Turbans	3 8
Tweed „	3 8
Imitation seal skin	5 0
Tweed Caps in great variety	3 8
Travelling Caps with Ear Flaps, suitable for cold countries	4 8
The "Glengary"	5 0
The "Balmoral"	5 0

SUN HELMETS.

	Rs. as.
White Helmets for Undress or Civilians, Drill on Cork and Felt	14 8
White Helmets, extra layers of Cork, a splendid protection	16 0
Best Regulation Helmets, covered White Doe and lined Silk	22 0
Drab Felt Helmets, with patent inner band, easy fitting	18 0
Do. do. with outside Felt Turban	18 0
Drab Felt Hunting Helmets with patent inner band	16 0
Drab Felt Hunting Helmets, very light, a useful Hat for the Hills	9 8
White Hunting Helmets, Cork on Felt, straight Brim in Front and Drooped Back to protect the neck	14 0
Do. do. extra layers of Cork	16 0
Tan Shikar Hunting Helmet, Cork and Felt same shape as above, a most useful Shooting or District Hat	15 0
Andra'Veral Hats, very useful for the Hills	18 0
Ladies' Terai	18 0
Solar Topees, in a variety of good shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen ..... from	6 8

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

TUNING OF PIANOFORTES & OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHEN contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Tunings—This department is in charge of a skilled European Tuner, who has been specially engaged from England ;
Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

Mofussil Tunings—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

Repairs—We have extensive Godowns specially set apart for this department, and a Staff of skilled workmen, under the superintendence and practical direction of a qualified European, and are able efficiently to effect therepairs of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, or any kind of Musical Instrument, at a moderate cost.
Estimates are furnished and approved before repairs are commenced.
S. ROSE & Co. beg to state that in connection with their Bombay and Calcutta firms they have been established in India for a period of over twenty-five years, and their experience as to effect of the Indian climate on Musical Instruments justifies them in guaranteeing that repairs entrusted to their care will have the best and most careful attention.

Pianos sold on the One Year Purchase System.

Pianos hired by the day, month, or on special rates by terms of six and twelve months.

BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK
FULL PARTICULARS AT

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

W. NEWMAN & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

DAINTY DISHES
FOR
INDIAN TABLES.

ENGLISH EDITION, SIX RUPEES ; POSTAGE, SIX ANNAS. URDU EDITION, THREE RUPEES ; POSTAGE, SIX ANNAS.

THE PIONEER.—"The work ought certainly to be received with cordiality and encouragement by all persons who are anxious to see a reformed state of things in the English Kitchen in India. The author of the book has established an additional claim upon the gratitude of the public for having brought out, simultaneously with her English edition, another in the Urdu character for the use of native servants. * * * There is a quantity of good, sterling counsel to be found in the pages of DAINTY DISHES."

THE ENGLISHMAN.—"The book is written in a clear practical style, and if the instructions given are only strictly followed, there ought to be no failures. * * * We can strongly recommend the book."

INDIAN DAILY NEWS.—"* * * The book is full of instruction for the preparation of these in all the variety that the pallid taste of Indian residents can reasonably require."

STATESMAN.—"The book is a positive mine of information upon the subject of which it treats, and is sure to find a place in the library of every Anglo-Indian household."

HIMALAYA CHRONICLE.—"The arrangement of the book is excellent, for the amazing number of recipes are written concisely, and a convenient *Menu* is given for a party of four up to a party of ten."

THE ASIAN.—"It is by studying such a work that the sportsman, when reduced to cooking his own dinner, will learn best how to do it."

C. MARCKS & CO.'S
PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. direct the attention of their constituents to their large and fine collection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which for durability, finish and time-keeping qualities are unrivalled.

Gentlemen's Keyless Lever Watches of best finish, brequet hairspring, full jewelled and with Compensation Balance in massive gold or silver case, either crystal faced, hunting or semi-hunting at Rs. 325, 350 and 375 respectively. The same Watch in Ladies' size, same description as above, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

A varied stock of more or less expensive Watches always on hand, but the above we can confidentially recommend for their durability and time-keeping qualities.

Orders with remittance or reference for payment will be punctually attended to.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
Bombay :
4, Hummum Street.
Poona :
1, East Street.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....MR. C. S. NAZIR.

THE NEW THEATRE on the Esplanade will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS,
(Available Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations.)

Stage Box to hold 6	Rs. 600
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)	„ 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier)	„ 480
Orchestra Stall	„ 100

There will be six performances per week, and Foxes and Stalls available for every representation throughout the season, except on Benefit Nights, can be secured at double the above rates.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. Soundy and Co.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

KEROSENE OIL,
120° AND 150° FIRE TEST,
FOR SALE AT
TUDOR CO.'S ICE HOUSE.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, POONA.

IN consequence of the POSTPONEMENT of the OPENING of the EXHIBITION to the 22nd proximo, GOODS INTENDED for EXHIBITION will be RECEIVED up to the 7th idem.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut. Colonel,
Honorary Secretary, Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition.
Poona, 22nd August 1879.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

BRITANNIA HOME AND COLONIAL FIRE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
CHIEF OFFICE, 429, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
CAPITAL, HALF A MILLION STERLING.

INSURANCES against loss or damage by Fire effected upon every description of property at lowest rates of premium corresponding to the risk.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN, Agent, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ELIZABETH ANNETTE RICHARDSON, formerly of Upper Portland place, in the County of Middlesex, but late of Lansdown Villas, Silbrook, in the County of Southampton, Spinster, deceased, died on the 14th day of October, 1878, at Millbrook, in the County of Southampton aforesaid, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of her PROPERTY and CREDITS in India were on the 4th day of August, 1879, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ALFRED VANSITTART FRERE, one of the Solicitors of the said Court, as Attorney to ALEXANDER CROMELIE, the Reverend FRANCIS CROMBIE, and ARTHUR TURNOUR ATCHISON, the Executors named in the Will and Codicil of the above-named deceased. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM against the Estate of the said deceased are required to SEND in PARTICULARS of the same in WRITING WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date hereof, to us, at our Office, at 12, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period the said Alfred Vansittart Frere will REMIT the ASSETS of the Estate of the said deceased to the said Alexander Crombie, the Reverend Francis Crombie, and Arthur Atchison as Executors as aforesaid, at Southampton, in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 6th day of August 1879.

SMITH & FRERE,
Attorneys to the Administrators.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to Government Notification No. 1,846, dated 15th ultimo, published at page 645 of the *Government Gazette* of the 17th idem, on the subject of the Sholapur Water Works Loan, the undersigned hereby invites SEALED TENDERS for a LOAN of Rs. 1,93,894 on the Security of the Municipal Revenues of the Town of Sholapur.

The Loan is to bear interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and is to be repaid by 39 consecutive half yearly instalments of which the first 38 will be instalments of Rs. 5,000 each and the last of Rs. 3,894, all exclusive of interest.

The Loan is to be raised under precisely the Act and Sections and with the same Government sanction as the Bombay Municipal Loans.

Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned, or from Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay.

Tenders will be received at this office up to 6 p.m. of the 6th September 1879. No Tenders below par will be considered. The undersigned does not bind the Municipal Commissioners of Sholapur to accept the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27TH AUGUST 1879.

Consols in London yesterday declined from 97⅛ to 97¼, and French Rentes from 117 to 116¾, but Enfaced Rupee Paper remains unchanged at 78 for Fours and 83¼ for Fours-and-a- half.

In the London General Produce markets Coffee is reported steady and G. O. Native is quoted 1s. 6d. per cwt. higher. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is unchanged, but Cochin has again declined £2 per ton. Yellow Metal has advanced ½d. per lb., Silesian Spelter £1 5 per ton.

The Manchester Piece Goods market is reported firm, but with little doing. Reuter's quotations show an advance of ¼d. per piece in 2 lb. and 3½ lb. Grey Shirtings and 5¼ lb. Madapollams, other clothe being unchanged. This, to some extent, agrees with private advices, although they generally point to a larger business than Reuter supposes.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, as was to be anticipated from the previous day's decline in American futures and yesterday being Manchester market, was rather easier again. The day's sales were only estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats, and the market closed in favour of buyers, although Surats were steady. Liverpool spot prices were unchanged all round, but in London a general advance of 1-16d. per lb. is quoted. From New York ready Mid. Uplands is still quoted at 12 cents., but November shipment has recovered from 10·48 to 10·66 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports show the following comparisons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts..... ..	1,000	2,100	400
Four days' do.	3,000	5,100	1,100
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,438,800	4,241,600	3,943,200

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 51¾d. per oz.

Exchange to-day has remained quite unaltered as regards rates, but at the close the tendency, if anything, is a shade quieter, inasmuch as the Banks are less willing sellers for distant delivery. This, however, probably arises as much from the usual indisposition to operate, pending news of Council drafts as from any actual weakness in the market. The general opinion here appears to be that an average of about 1s. 7 15-16d. will be obtained, in which case we are not likely to see much movement before the departure of the mail. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 29-32 to 15-16d. per Re.	
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 8 1-16d.	
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2·13	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ¼ to 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. discount.

Government Paper is rather weaker again with more sellers. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 93¾ to Rs. 94 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100¼.

Shares are fairly steady but not active. Bank of Bombays are unchanged at Rs. 656½. In Land Companies we have to note a further decline of Rs. 5 per share, and in Press Co.s the only movement is an advance of Rs. 5 in Berar. Spinning and Weaving Mill Shares are rather firmer. We quote an advance of Rs. 2½ in Oriental, Rs. 10 in Central India, Dhurrumsey, and Hindustan, Rs. 20 in Great Eastern, and Rs. 40 in Alliance. Manockjee Petit are Rs. 5 lower.

Cotton to-day has been firm at previous prices. A moderate demand prevails for export, and purchases of about 700 bales are reported, consisting almost entirely of Good Fair and Fully Good Fair Omras. We quote :—

Good Omra	Rs. 223 per candy f. p.	
F. G. F. do	,, 217	,,
G. F. do	,, 213	,,
Good Dholleras (nominal)	,, 224	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 217	,,
G. F. do	,, 213	,,

Seeds are firm at unchanged quotations.

Freights remain quiet in the extreme. For Liverpool by steam we still quote 22s. 6d. and by sail 20s. For Genoa and Marseilles 20s. and Trieste and Venice 17s. 6d. per ton, payable here.

Piece Goods on the spot are firm, although the off-take from the Bazaar continues small. To arrive, however, there is a comparatively active business passing, and dealers to-day have paid the equivalent of the advance in Manchester.

Coals are quiet at unchanged prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	656½
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25 £12-10		6 do	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,500	150 p.c.	650
Ahmet Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	965
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	25 p.c.	570
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	425
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.c.	445
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	50
Broach Cotton Co	400	500	all	15 do	22
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,000	all	40 do	300
Cholera P. and C. Co.	600	500	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co..	352	1,000	all	100 do	850
Fort Press Co	50	5,500	1,250	50 do	850
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	75 p.c.	450
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	20 do	190
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	185
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.c.	490

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		375
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	30 p.	1,090
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	60
Bhownagur M. and F. Company	200	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United.....	800	1,500	all	do	695
Colaba S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	510
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	560
Dhurrumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	do	180
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	do	360
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	do	270
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	do	760
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	2 00	do	425
Jeevraj Ballioo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	660
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	800xd
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	425
Madras Spinning	1,250	1,000	all	do	100
Madras U. Spinning	42	1,000	all	50 p.c*	1,100xd
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.c*	975
Morarjee Spinning	1,047	1,000	all	Nil	860
Mosagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do	80
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	do	560
Oriental	4,000	625	all	do	627½
Princes of Wales Spinning.	600	1,350	all	do	50
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	do	450
Soonderdas Spinning ..	68	1,000	all	do	475
Do do. ½ Share.	50	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	do	710
Victoria Mills	551	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	400	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	800	all	do	
Bycoch Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	do	
Manvirs S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	do	
Neriad S. and W. Co. ..	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	do	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 23rd August 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	34,389	0	0
Merchandise	33,711	0	0
Telegraph	313	0	0
Other Receipts	199	0	0
Total Rs... ...	68,613	0	0

Corresponding week in August 1878.

Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	33,553	0	0
Merchandise	27,685	0	0
Telegraph	376	0	0
Other Receipts	199	0	0
Total Rs.....	61,773	0	0
Increase Rs.....	6,840	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Sliye Bloom, 815 tons, Captain J. Rutter, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

The ship Canon Harrison, 1,190 tons, Captain J. R. Hawe, will sail to-day for Bangkok, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Camara, 1,229 tons, Captain F. G. Hay, sailed yesterday for Bussorah, in ballast.

The ship Loch Awe, 1,058 tons, Captain A. Nicol, arrived in harbour on the 26th inst., from Newcastle (28th June), with a cargo of 1,408 tons coals. The ship Loch Lang, 1,203 tons, Captain R. L. Baldchild, arrived in harbour on the same day from the same port, with a cargo of 1,600 tons coals. The both vessels are consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior, 1,729 tons, Captain J. O. Babott, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant, from Aden and Suez, brought the following cargo :—1,564 packages piece goods, 26 cases cochineal, 141 cases provision, 179 cases oilmanstores, 3 cases boots, 10 cases cologne, 51 cases wine, 12 cases whiskey, 19 bales twist, 20 drums oil, 54 packages papers, 40 casks cement, 62 cases champegne, 275 boxes candles, 143 casks beer, 10 cases glassware, 3 cases saffron, 4 packages shukhurs, 62 boxes silver, 6 boxes specie, 1 box pearls, 1 box pearls and specie, 1 bag coffee, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
26	Loch Awe.....	Nicol	Newcastle, June 28.
	Loch Long	Boldchild	Newcastle, May 26.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Calcutta (s).....	Smith.....	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Canara (s)	Hay	Bussorah.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Ship Canon Harrison, Hawe, to Bangkok.
Barque Slive Bloom, Rutter, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Venetia, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Gwalior, to China.
Steamer Punjub, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
22	Shahna'a(s).....	Burleigh	Moulmein, Aug 10.
	John O'Gaunt.....	Lyall	Liverpool, May 8.
	Rajmah 1.....	Marley	Liverpool, May 14.
23	Satara (s).....	Morby	Camorta, Aug 11.
	Trafalgar	Johnston	Bombay, Aug 6.
	Jura	Russel	Liverpool, May 16.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 22—Steamers Peona, Venice, Hindustan, Japan and Pleiades. Barque Star of Africa.
Aug. 23.—Steamer Commilla.

PASSENGERS.

Per Satara—Captain Ferm, Mr Ferguson.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Shahzada—21st August, 4-30 p. m., Jura and a four masted ship at Sandheads.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O steamer Poona, from Calcutta, Aug 24 :—To Madras—Mr and Mr Waterfield, Mr J T Jellicoe, Mr Cowhand, Mr Chisholm and Lieut. Cunningham. To Southampton:—Mr Barnfather, Miss Myers, Capt Mill, Master Spry, Mr Leckie, Bishop of Rangoon and 2 daughters, Mr and Mrs Cook and infant, Mr Risbridge, and Mr and Mrs Barr.
Per P and O steamer Nizam, from Southampton, Agust 25 :—To Madras—Major Straker, Mr Maude, Mr Robinson, and Mr Stuart. From Venice—Mrs Walsh. From Brindisi—Mr Severn. From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr Wilson, Mrs Rosamond, Mr Anddison, Mr Nicholas, Mr Witham, Mr Macdonell. From Brindisi—Captain King, and Mrs St Aubyn Kinge From Galle—Mr W Mackie
Per s s Socotra, from Rangoon, August 24 :— Lieut Munn, From Cocoanada—Mr Walch.
Per s s Ethiopia, from Calcutta, August 24 :—From Gopaulpore—Colonel Leggatt, From Cocoanada—Capt Robson.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O steamer Poona, from Madras, August 25 :—To Southampton—Surg Major Cogan, Lieut Archibald, Lieut Munn, Conductor Nicholson, Mr Leander Miller, Mrs Miller and 2 Misses Miller. To Galle—Mr Baldwin and Mr G John.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July. 9 Victoria, ss, Mendezona, from Sea.
14 Sea Gull, H M, ss, Heron, from Mussowa.
15 Statesman, ss, Hughes, from Liverpool.
Aug. 19 Dragon, H M, ss, Hawkins, from Mussowa.
2 Thesaly, ss, Barr, from Perim—wreck.
11 Marathon, ship, White, from Cardiff.
12 Septima, ss, Hassenau, from Yambo.
12 Sendre, F T ship, Vilenauve, from New Caledonia.
13 Nizam, ss, Barlow, from London.
13 Venetia, ss, Perrins, from Venice.
13 Caerleburn, ship, Richardson, from Cardiff.
13 Annamite, F T ship, Serre, from Saigon.
15 Antenor, ss, Jones, from Singapore.
15 Sendia, ss, Windham, from London.
15 D. Jemnah, ss, Didier, from Shanghai.
15 Euphrates, ss, Mitchell, from Bombay.
16 Nepaul, ss, Murray, from Bombay.
16 G D Constantine, ss, Rebikoff, from Hamberg.
16 Picardie, ss, Caliaggio, from New Caledonia.
17 Castore, ss, Mahorchich, from Trieste.
18 Tyne, H M T ship, Stokes, from Hongkong.
18 Jeddah, ss, Clark, from Jeddah.
18 Serapis, ss, North, from Penang.
19 Syria, ss, Johnson, from Yokohama.
19 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Rar Esser.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 13 Nizam, ss, Barlow, to Calcutta.
13 Venetia, ss, Perrins, to Bombay.
14 Sea Gull, H M S, Heron, to Berbara.
14 Septima, ss Hassenau, to Singapore.
14 Annamite, F T ship, Serre, to Boulon.
16 Sendre, F T ship, Vilenauve, to Port Vendry.
16 Antenor, ss, Jones, to London.
16 Sendia, ss, Windham, to China.
16 D. Jemnah, ss, Didier, to Marseilles.
16 Euphrates, ss, Mitchell, to Havre.
16 Nepaul, ss, Murray, to London.
17 Statesman, ss, Hughes, to Calcutta.
18 Picardie, ss, Caliaggio, to Port Vendry.
18 Castore, ss, Mahorchich, to Calcutta.
18 Serapis, ss, North, to New York.
19 Tyne, H M T ship, Stokes, to Plymouth.
19 Jeddah, ss, Clark, to Singapore.
19 Syria, ss, Johnson, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Victoria, ss, Mendozona, from Sea.
Dragon, H M, S, Hawkins, from Mussowa.
Thesaly, ss, Barr, from Perim—wreck.
Marathon, ship, White, from Cardiff.
Caerleburn, ship, Richardson, from Cardiff.
G D Constantine, ss, Rebikoff, from Hamberg.
Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Rar Esser, (Brought wrecked Overyssel, passenger and crew).

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—2 packages paint of sorts, Dossabhoy Sullamanjee.
Clan Ranold s—2,3 bundles hoop iron, Te pail Gopejee.

FROM LONDON.

Dewa Gungadhar—75 cases papers, John S Elmore and Co.
British Sovereign—50 runlets coal tar, the Agra Bank.
Flamingo s—1 hogshead brandy, Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee.
Alabama s—4 cases liqr cask sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Rhiva s—10 cases bra dy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Japanese s—4 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Strathiveru s—19 cases claret Cutler, Palmer and Co.
St George s—40 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Kashgar s—20 cases claret, Rogers and Co.

FROM GENOA.

As iria s—10 cases still bitter wine, Thos H Moore and Co ; 200 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 70 cases bottle corks, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthakey.
Australia s—53 boxes brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—15 cases champagne and 5 cases claret, C Grondona ; 26 cases brandy, Manuckjee Jamsetjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—1,000 cwts linseed and 1,00 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co ; 83 bales cotton, Motee Jetha ; 50 bales wool, Bhimee Nuthoo ; 29 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten ; 74 bales cotton, Muthoordass Walljee ; 38 bales cotton, Premjee Damodur ; 200 bales wool, Goculdas Toolcedas ; 50 bales cotton, Anundjee Luckumsey and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Velljee ; 45 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha ; 20 bales wool, Bhanabhoy Madhowjee ; 115 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Ellen Bates—292 bales rags, Luckmidass Bhugwandass.

FOR LONDON.

Bangalore s—2 cases Cashmere handkerchiefs 1 case shawls, and 1 case woolen carpet, Hajee Safdeen Mohidin ; cases shawls Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 3 cases chudder, Amdoola Ashdoola

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, F Mascotti and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s—107 bales cotton, B and A Hormusjee and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gwalior s—38 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assiria s—3 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,050 cwts teel seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assiria s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, F Mascotti and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Other makers have copied his NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES, but purchasers comparing them, with those from Mr. Menist, will at once be convinced of the difference.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Rozellana, 250 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co

FOR CALCUTTA.

Maharaja s—40 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luckmedass ; 100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—25 bales twist, Jemsetjee and Bemanjee.
Gwalior s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 40 bales twist, Ladhabhoy Chuttoo ; 160 bales twist, the A S and W Co ; 100 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed ; 225 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, the N S and W Co.

HIGH COURT.—August 28.

[Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

176-73—Hearn, C and L—Dayal Jairaz vs Khatao Ludha and others—Rimington, H and C. To vary Commissioner's report.
168-79—Craigie L and O—Wassoodeo Withoba and others vs Keroba Govindjee—In person—Part heard.
122-79—Rimington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Keasowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.
340-79—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others—In person.
36-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamjee and another—Craigie, L and O—Not to be called on till the 29th inst.
271-79—Ardesir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Cursetjee Daly—Prescot and W
657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Keasowjee and others—Rimington H and C.
413-74—Tyabjee and S—Shaik Ally Mahomedaly and others vs Abdoolabhoy Hassamally and others—Jefferson and F.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

For Judgment.

237-79—Macfarlane and C—Tribhowndass Veerjee vs Lalbhai Munordass and another—Tyabjee and S.
For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.
119-76—In person—Bai Kesserbai vs Thacker Narronjee Walljee Shapurjee and T.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

240-79—Ardeshir and H—M R de Quadros vs W H L Crawford—Macfarlane and C—Part heard.
205-79—Jefferson and P—Bhimbhoy Lulloobhoy vs The Manchester and Bombay S and W Coy—Smith and F.
271-78—Bhaishunker and D—Khimjee Jewa and others vs Cassibai—Hearn C and L.
318-79—Ardeshir and H—The Nursey S and W Coy vs Keasowjee Naik and others—H C and L, J C Cama and In person.
289-79—Macfarlane and G—Jaithashunker, Dayaram vs Itchaand Anoopchand and others H Bicknell.
80-79—Ardeshir and H—Chotalal Joogulbhoy vs Premchund Roychund—Smith and F.
67-79—Shapurjee and T—Khetsidass Samruthoy vs E D Sassoon—Rimington H and C.
347-79—Rimington H and C—Jumnadass Sahiram and others vs Oodhowjee Nathoo and others—Bhaishunker and D.
348-79—Rimington H and C—Guneshdass Sahiram and others vs Oodhowjee Nathoo and others—Bhaishunker and D.
313-79—Ardeshir and H—The New Alexandria S and W Company vs Keasowjee Naik and others—H C and L, B and D, and J C Cama, and In person.
314-79—Ardeshir and H—The New Fleming S and W Company Keasowjee Naik and others.—H C and L B and D, J C Cama and In person.
317-79—Ardeshir and H—The Colaba S and W Company vs Keasowjee Naik and others.—H C and L, B and D, J C Cama and In person.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

For Consent Decree.

332-79—In person (a pauper)—Ruckma vs Suckoobai—Bhaishunker and D—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

274-78—Shapurjee and T—Nartonjee Walljee and others vs Hajee Haroon Hajee Adam and others—Macfarlane and G.
171-79—A Bicknell—Moolchund Itchanund vs Joshi Jaishunker Dayaram and others—Smith and F and In person.
137-79—H Bicknell—Itchanund Anoopchund and others vs Joshi Jaishunker Dayaram and others—Smith and F and In person.
392-78—Tyabjee and T—Jaikisondass Nundram vs Hurmookhroy Khetsidass and others—Shapurjee and T.
524-78—Shapurjee and T—Hurmookhroy Khetsidass and others vs Jaikisondass Nundram—Lynch and T.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 26.

Lawrie, Captain, R A, to join, from England.
Ruxton, Major, 29th Regt, to join, from England.

August 27.

Mackay, Captain, 25th Regt, on duty, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—August 27.

Lawrie, Captain, R A, to join, to Julundhur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 23.)

The services of Surgeon Corbett, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The appointment of Mr A Barckhausen, as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Ramroon, during the absence of Mr Scheppelmann, has been confirmed, by Her Majesty's Government.

The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr J G Grieve, as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Bassein, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

Staff Corps—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut Orr, 1st Battalion, 14th Foot, Wing Officer, 1st Infantry Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent, Lieut Mansfield, 33rd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut-Col. Major Minto, Bengal Staff Corps.

Indian Army.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major. Captain Inglis, General List Infantry.

Adjutant General's Department.—Lieut and Assistant Commissary Roberts, Honorary Lieut and Assistant Commissary Riordan, Supernumerary. Assistant Commissary,—Honorary Lieut and Deputy Assistant Commissary Andrew Connell.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut Col (Brevet Col) Boddam, Bengal Staff Corps,—for 2 years, Major Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for 1 year 182 days. Lieut Payton, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Lancers,—for 1 year. Lieut Money, Bengal Staff Corps. Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment Central India Horse,—for 1 year. Surgeon-Major Pitthall, Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Bengal,—for 1 year 82 days.

Captain Yaldwyn, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, is granted leave in India for 121 days on medical certificate.

With reference to G G Os Nos 515 and 889 of 1870, the following clause of Army Circulars, dated 1st June 1879 is made applicable to India, and published for general information :—

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service :—

Lieut-Col Brevet-Col Lowther, Bengal Infantry, Ordinary pension, £456-5, Annuity £688-12.
Lieut-Col Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, Ordinary pension £365, Annuity, £789-19.
Subedar Lieutenant Chukun Singh, E-4th Royal Artillery, is admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in having, when unarmed, opposed and disarmed a fanatic who rushed into the camp at Kandahar on the 2nd February 1879.

The services of Lieut Newton are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Lieut Chapman, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in C.

The services of Lieut King-Harman, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for appointment to the personal staff of the Hon' the Lieutenant-Governor.

The services of Lieut Urquhart, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Surgeon-Major Ringer, Medical Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Lieutenant Wylly, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director-General of Telegraphs for employment on special duty in Kashmir.

Mr Toozs, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, open line, to the Western System of State Railways.

Mr Condor, Traffic Superintendent, of State Railways, is transferred from the Indus Valley Railway to be Manager and Traffic Superintendent of the Falanpur Section of the Western Rajputana Railway.

Mr R C Williams, Engineer Apprentice, is transferred from the Rajputana State Railway to Bombay for employment on State Railways.

Mr Hutchinson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the North-Eastern to the Western System of State Railways for employment on the Bhopal Railway Survey.

The following officers, not being in active employ, are retired from the executive :—Mr Shaw, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Western System of State Railways ; and Mr Gallott, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Western System of State Railways.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, August 24.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut Lumsden, 70th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut Parsons, 63rd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

24th F A.—Lieut Ramsay, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery will proceed to England, during the next cold season, for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness viz :—

Captain de Lautour, Supernumerary List, Royal Artillery ; Lieut Whitehorne, E Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery ; Lieut Parsons, G Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery ; Lieut Vaughan-Hughes, F Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery ; Lieut M'Clintock, G Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery ; Lieut Tylden, K Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery ; Lieut Purvis, E Battery 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery.

These Officers (with the exception of Captain de Lautour) are available for duty with troops on the voyage home.

H R H the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having approved of Lieutenant G A Carruthers, 70th Foot, being posted on his recent promotion to the 31st Foot, the linked battalions he is directed to proceed to England to join the latter regiment for duty.

Lieut Fanshawe, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Peshawar to Malta, and join No. 18 Battery 12th Brigade Royal Artillery, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Brigade Staff.—Major Minto, (Staff Corps, Brigade Major Lucknow,) to remain at Mussoorie, from the 7th August to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

9th Lancers—Lieut Evans, to England, to appear before a medical board.

From London.

Royal Artillery—Major Maule, (B Battery 2nd Brigade,) to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Captain Twynam, (Supernumerary List,) to England, to appear before a medical board. Captain Colquhoun, (Supernumerary List,) to England, for one year. Captain Gordon, (G Battery 5th Brigade,) to England, to appear before a medical board.

42nd Foot—Lieut Keef, to England, to appear before a medical board.

63rd Foot—2nd Lieut Clark, to England, to appear before a medical board.

66th Foot—Captain Boady, to England, for three months on urgent private affairs.

81st Foot—Lieut Col (Brevet Col) Chichester, to England, for fifteen months.

89th Foot—Captain McMurray, to England, on private affairs.

Indian Medical Service—Surgeon Major Duncan, 11th N I, to Murree and adjacent hills, from the 11th June to the 27th October, on medical certificate.

CALENDAR FOR AUG. & SEPT., 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON

Full Moon ..... 31st, 11h. 49·1m. P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August. Th. 28	.....	5 46	6 17	9 6 m 9 59 a	2 10 m 3 15 a
Fri. 29	.....	5 46	6 16	9 58 m 10 0 a	3 17 m 4 9 a
Sat. 30	.....	5 46	6 15	10 57 m 10 46 a	4 20 m 4 49 a
Sun. 31	12 Sunday after Trinity	5 46	6 14	11 10 m 11 22 a	4 50 m 5 23 a
Sept. Mon. 1	.....	5 47	6 13	11 41 m M-night	5 27 m 5 55 a
Tues. 2	English Mail expected.	5 47	6 13	0 1 a	6 0 m 6 23 a
Wed. 3	.....	5 47	6 12	0 30 m 0 39 a	6 32 m 6 55 a

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, begs to inform the Public that his visit to BOMBAY will shortly terminate, and having been informed that many persons have been prevented from calling upon him, owing to an impression that his charges were excessive, takes this opportunity to state that such is not the case, a fact acknowledged by all who have compared his SPECTACLE-FRAMES with those supplied by other makers (for importance of which, see ADVERTISEMENTS and PARAGRAPHS) not to mention the well-known and immense superiority of his NON-PRISMATIC PEBBLES, over all others.

SURGEON DENTIST.
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—August 21st, at Howrah, the wife of J. H. Atkinson [B. I. S. N. Co.'s service], of a daughter.
ATKINSON—At Etah, the wife of Alex. Atkinson, prematurely, of a son.
FORSTER—August 10th, at Ferozepore, the wife of J. Burton Forster, Esq., 14th The Royal Irish, of a son.
MITCHELL—August 21st, at Umballa, the wife of John Monson Mitchell, Esq., H.M.'s Inland Customs, of a daughter, still-born.
SHAWE—August 19th, at Berhampore, Mrs C B Shawe, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MAGRATH—August 17th, at Walt-ir, Captain C. D. Magrath Deputy Commissary, Commissariat Department, aged 71 years
PALMER—August 25th, at Dalhousie, Mr. Thomas Green Palmer, Carriage Foreman, S. P. and D. Railway.
SCOTT—August 22nd, at Dindigul, Kathleen Margaret, infant daughter of Caroline and Cecil Scott.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1879.

It is to be h

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 5 P.M.

Bar Silver remains steady at last quotations, the closing rate to-day being 51¾d. per ounce.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India held this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7¾d. received 60 per cent., all above that rate in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 35 lakhs.

Money is somewhat dearer than it has been for sometime.

£382,000 in gold left the Bank of England for America to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

A successor to Count Andrassy in the post of Foreign Minister has not yet been appointed. Count Andrassy is at present visiting Prince Bismark, who will return the visit at Vienna. These interviews are interpreted as being in connection with a future alliance between Germany and Austria.

LIEUTENANT CAREY.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

A letter from the Duke of Cambridge ordering the release of Lieutenant Carey has been published. In it he censures Colonel Harrison.

OBITUARY.—Sir Rowland Hill.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 27.

The S. S. Sumatra, with the outward English Mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 a.m. to-day; and the S. S. Lombardy for Galle and Calcutta at 12 noon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Aug. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

SUEZ, Aug. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Bombay Mails of the 8th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollerah 5 5-16

The Manchester Market has been firm, but little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-6½
8¼ lbs. do.	6-7½
40's Mule Twist	0-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ per cent. do.	83½
5 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	116½
Bar Silver	51½

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Aug. 27.

Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind from China and Siam from Australia arrived.

Mail steamer Poona from Calcutta arrived.

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

Mail for Manilla leaves Hongkong to-morrow, Thursday.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered ...	53 67	61 80	64 55
26 Tuesday	0 9	.....	.....
27 Wednesday	.....	0 45	0 39
Total.....	53 76	62 25	64 94
Fall up to 27th Aug. 1878.....	87 38	95 57	93 16
Do. to 27th Aug. 1877.....	49 21	38 92	45 83

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—AUG. 27.

CANNANORE, 4-15 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S. W.

KANWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather showery; wind W. 4; thermometer 79; barometer 29·850. Fall of rain 52 cents.

MANGALORE, (Aug. 26) 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.E., N.W. Fell of rain 1 inch 20 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-50 p.m.—Weather fair; wind E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·83.

PYKOODA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.W. light, thermometer 80. Fall of rain 88 cents.

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

BARODA.	In. Cts.	SABURMATI.	In. Cts.
Previously registered...	27 98	Previously registered..	26 88
August 20	0 0	August 20	0 1
,, 21	0 0	,, 21	0 0
,, 22	1 39	,, 22	0 32
,, 23	0 40	,, 23	0 0
Total....	29 77	Total.....	27 21

VEERAMGAM.	In. Cts.	WUDWAN.	In. Cts.
Previously registered...	28 77	Previously registered..	13 20
August 20	0 0	August 20	0 0
,, 21	0 10	,, 21	0 0
,, 22	0 10	,, 22	0 0
,, 23	0 0	,, 23	action 0 0
Total.....	25 97	Totals.....	13 20

KHARAGORA.	In. Cts.
Previously reported	12 1
August 20	0 0
,, 21	0 0
,, 22	0 0
,, 23	0 0
Total.....	12 1

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 22.

(As taken at 10 A. M.)

Station.	Reduced to 32° and to Sea-level.	Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday.	Dry bulb. Change since yesterday.	Wet bulb. Change since yesterday.	Humidity. Percentage of saturation.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity in miles per hour for preceding 24 hours.	Rainfall in past 24 hours. Amount of cloud 0 to 10.
Jacobabad	29·592	+0·12	93·8	0	80·1	64 — 2	ESE	4	3 ...
Kurrachee	29·667	+0·23	85·0	−1·0	77·3	69 + 4	WSW	13	9 0·04
Deesa	29·778	+0·28	80·2	−0·5	74·7	76 0	S W	11	9 ...
Rajkot	29·783	+0·14	82·1	+2·0	76·1	75 — 3	W	12	6 0·05
Surat	29·742	+0·07	83·0	+2·0	79·0	81 + 2	S W	7	10 0·10
Bombay	29·829	+0·33	76·5	−4·0	75·5	95 + 4	W S W	15	10 0·44
Goa*	29·851	−0·28	79·5	+1·5	77·0	89 0	W	5	7 0·12
Akola	29·732	+0·21	89·7	+0·5	73·6	71 + 5	W	9	5? ...
Belgaum	29·916	+0·54	70·4	−1·5	68·6	92 + 5	W S W	7	10 0·13

WEATHER REMARKS.

Jacobabad—Sultry.
Kurrachee—Threatening weather.
Deesa—Dark gloomy weather; threatening weather.
Rajkot—Passing temporary showers; moist and muggy.
Surat—Overcast with rain; moist and muggy.
Bombay—Overcast with rain; passing showers during day.
Goa*—Overcast; sultry.
Akola—Overcast; a severe gale of wind.
Belgaum—Overcast; passing showers during day.
* Not corrected to Calcutta standard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 26th August 1879.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fan	29·689
Temperature of the Air	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	873
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted as 10)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	76·1
General Direction of Wind.....	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	From midnight 322
Fall of Rain	to midnight. 0·09
Total fall during the month	30·73
,, year	53·76
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th Aug.	0·09

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 7 29-32 to 1s. 5-16d. per Rs.
1 ditto 3 months' sight..1s. 8 1-16d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ..1s. 8¼ ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ..1s. 8 3-16d. ,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...2·13 ,,

THE Corporation will meet to-day to consider, amongst other matters, the important question of the system of the assessment of the City. A committee of inquiry is to be demanded, and we think the time has come when such an inquiry should be made. The proposal is not only a reasonable one, but one also out of which only good can come. If the system is good the committee will surely say so, and if it be susceptible of improvement, improvement must follow. It seems somewhat strange that the executive should endeavour to rest their defence of the present system upon the advantages which their over zeal for the Municipal revenues has caused them to inflict upon houseowners by overtaxing them. This defence carries its own condemnation. But are the houseowners of Bombay overtaxed, undertaxed, or taxed by luck? That seems to be the question to be determined by the committee, and nothing less than a complete inquiry is likely to satisfy the public mind.

YESTERDAY Gopal Luximon, Vittoo Rama, Mahadew Luximon, and Bhaoo Bapu were examined before Mr. W. Webb on the charge of murdering Gunputrao Appajee, on the 8th inst., at Lower Mahim. Several witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned until to-day.

THE Aden news report for the week ending Aug. 19, is as follows:—The Indian Government steamer Dagmar returned from Cape Guardafui this morning, bringing with her the following officers, crew, and passengers:—1 captain, 3 officers, 4 engineers, 1 doctor, 6 stewards, 3 cooks, 4 servants, 19 ship's crew, 5 first and 4 second class passengers, 5 ladies, 14 children, 3 servants, 17 Dutch soldiers, 5 pilgrims, Sultan Mijjertain and 5 followers—saved from the Dutch s.s. Overyssell, which was wrecked about five weeks ago some ten miles to the south of Cape Shenariff. At the request of the Dutch Consul, the Dagmar will again proceed to Guardafui for the purpose of bringing from thence to Aden the native pilgrims, who were wrecked in the aforementioned vessel when on their way to Mecca. The Loodiana fever has entirely disappeared from the Aden troops, and no further cases of that disease or of rinderpest have been reported within the settlement, nor in the surrounding districts.

THE Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-West Provinces and Oudh, requests us to notify that all communications regarding the trial of Rhea machines by intending competitors should be addressed to him, care of Superintendent Botanical Garden, Saharanpur.

THE following information regarding the salaries, pensions, and allowances drawn by Sir Bartle Frere is furnished by an official:—Pension from Indian Government, £1,000; annuity as retired member of the Indian Council, £500; as Governor of the Cape Colony, £5,000; as High Commissioner of South Africa, £1,000; rent for country house, £500; special allowance for South Africa, £2,000. Total, £10,000 a year. Of this sum, £1,500 comes from the revenues of India, £6,500 from the Cape Colony, and £2,000 from the revenues of Great Britain. There are sundry small expenses, such as travelling allowances, &c., not included in the above, but which we presume are paid proportionately by the Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and Griqualand West.

A BALL which was to have been given at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday evening last, had to be postponed in consequence of the Viceroy being unwell. There is nothing seriously the matter; but too much work, coupled perhaps with too little exercise, had produced effects for which the doctors prescribed rest and change of air, so His Excellency has gone for a few days to Mushobra.

IT is expected that the force under General Stewart will leave Kandahar about the first week of September.

SIMLA is having an unusually heavy monsoon. Very heavy rain fell all through July, and between the 1st and the 20th August the large quantity of 25·05 inches has been registered. The autumn crops throughout the hills are suffering from a superfluity of moisture and an absence of sunshine, as much as the spring crops did from the opposite cause. The heavy rain still continues.

AN article in the *Madras Athenæum*, which we reproduce elsewhere, on the subject of the Rumpa rebellion, attributes the outbreak to unnecessarily oppressive action on the part of native officials.

THE Intelligence Department of the War Office is now engaged in the consideration of important military questions in connection with the frontier of India, says the *Whitehall Review*, and correspondence is continually passing between London and Simla on the subject of our newly-acquired territory. Sir Archibald Alison and his assistant are doing really excellent work, which meets with the full appreciation of the heads of the army.

THE probable discontinuance of the mail service of the P. and O. S. N. Co. between China and Japan is regarded with apprehension by the mercantile body of Yokohama. A letter has been numerously signed setting forth urgent reasons why the fortnightly mail has become indispensable. It is to be hoped that the requirements of a large and increasing trade will have due weight with the Postmaster General.

A CALCUTTA paper suggests that, now the Government of India has resolved to give six months' *batta* to the troops employed, it would be a graceful as well as a politic act to extend the same favour to the men of the Punjab contingents.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR has published a notification in the *Darbar Gazette* that, in consequence of the failure of last year's crops, no interest or *sawai* shall be charged either by the darbar or soukars on grain seeds supplied by them this season to the cultivators.

ON the night of the 23rd July, the Central Hotel at Yokohama, Japan, was totally destroyed by fire.

THE defences of Colombo on the south side of the harbour have been completed by Colonel Warren and his department, and it now only remains to receive and place in position the heavy armament which these works are to utilise. The local *Times* says that the completeness and admirable finish of the works strike the beholder as highly creditable to the officer by whom they have been constructed. They are now in the hands of the Royal Artillery who, pending the arrival of the cannon, are exercising their men in mounting a few naval guns now on the spot. The works of the north of the harbour will not be proceeded with for some time. It is felt that if the present defences are properly armed, Colombo will be sufficiently protected against any ordinary emergency, the alarm created by apprehensions of war with Russia having for the present passed away.

THE 10th of September has been fixed as the date for the hearing of Casorati's case before the Punjab Chief Court. It is not yet decided whether the trial will take place before a full Bench or not.

THE construction of a new road from Dera Ghazi Khan to the Pishin Valley will probably be taken in hand when the cold weather arrives. The Lahore paper understands that at the beginning of this month, General Stewart received communications from Head-quarters relative to the selection of the troops to be entrusted with the operations.

THE Mussoorie paper states:—"It is reported in Srinagar that in the agony of difficulty the Maharaja has offered or is about to offer the Governorship of Cashmir to a European. Mr. Johnson, one of the joint Commissioners at Leh, is even named for the post."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* states that arrangements are being made for the early publication of a special gazette, granting a number of promotions—as distinct from honours—to officers whose names have been brought to notice on account of their services with the Afghan expedition. Some delay has been occasioned in completing the lists, owing to the existence of three distinct columns, and the absence of two of the commanders in India.

THE *Academy* understands that the second volume of Colonel Malleson's "History of the Indian Mutiny" will be issued during the present month. The volume will comprise the Storming of Delhi, the Relief of Lucknow, the movements of the columns in the North-West Provinces, in Behar, and in Eastern and South-Eastern Bengal, the storming of Lucknow, the Campaign in Rohilkund, and the Administration of Rajputana.

SHAKESPEARE was a poacher in the highest branches of the profession, and his deer stealing escapades procured him those unwilling magisterial interviews which resulted in the gibbeting of Squire Lucy of Charlecotte as the immortal Shallow. Likely enough the slaying of a fat buck sat easily on his soul, though numerous passages in his plays show that he justly estimated the mental burden imposed by a consciousness of wrong-doing. "Tremble thou wretch," he says in *King Lear*. "Thou hast within thee undivulged crimes unwhipped of justice;" while in *Hamlet* he paraphrases Chaucer's assertion that "murder will out." On that latter point we are inclined to be rather sceptical in these days, though it is beyond question that sometimes "undivulged crime," though of minor importance, do come to be "whipped of justice." One such, committed fourteen years ago, has just been revealed at the Slough Petty Sessions, and the circumstances are no little extraordinary. Emulating in one point, if not in any other, the Swan of Avon, Alfred Gill indulged in a little night poaching so many years ago, as we have mentioned, having for his companions his brother and another man unknown. The brother was taken at the time, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, while Alfred Gill and his comrade escaped. Whether the namesake of England's first great Saxon King "trembled" all those years or not, we are unable to say; but his crime has been divulged at last, and he has been effectually whipped of justice. Careful to an extent for which they scarcely obtain due credit, and when the man appeared they produced the time-worn document and put it promptly in force. Haled before the Slough magistrates, the poacher owned to the soft impeachment of having been one of the party, but denied having had a gun during the operations against the game in Hedgerley Park—in fact, he confessed to an amount of guilt sufficient to bring him under the lash provided by the iniquitous Game Laws. Then came the time for the apportionment of punishment. Were such a thing possible with the grave and reverend seigniors of the Slough Bench, we would say that they proceeded to perpetrate a merry jest at the expense of the culprit. The efflux of time is, we are aware, no condonation of guilt according to the strict letter of the law, whatever it may be from a social point of view. Nevertheless, the Justices seem to have distinctly stated that they were taking the lapse of years into consideration, and then they solemnly sentenced the unfortunate Alfred Gill to two months' imprisonment! Verily, the attempt to kill a hare or a partridge is, as the criminal code now stands, almost a greater offence than a determined effort to kick a wife, a child, or a comrade to death.

THE evacuation by the Russian troops of the territories which they lately occupied is now complete. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says that although, according to telegrams received, both officially and indirectly, the Russian evacuation did really finish on August 3, matters in the evacuated districts are anything but satisfactory, the Russians having left behind them enough greatly to heighten the dissatisfaction. Nobody knows how much war material they took with them. It is even asserted that the number of cannon left behind is so large that it cannot be considered as intended only to suffice for any number of regiments to be formed, which would not be few if the rumours of an alliance and of negotiations between Servia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria should have any serious foundation. These rumours, which are daily increasing, originate from quarters not to be left unconsidered. Besides, it is openly stated that Russia gave, as a final present, eight million cartridges to the East Roumelian gymnastic societies, the best proof that those societies still exist. According to a Berlin telegram the Russian Government intends shortly to address the Treaty Powers on the subject of the execution of the Treaty of Berlin. This is to be done, it is stated, in a Note either already issued or else about to be issued to the diplomatic representatives of Russia abroad, with directions to communicate it privately to the several Courts. In this Note, it is said, the Russian Government takes credit for having fulfilled its own engagements, more particularly with regard to the evacuation in the prescribed time, and to base upon that fact the argument and claim that pressure should now be used to obtain the execution of other parts of the treaty at present remaining unfulfilled.

WRITING from Durban on July 21, Mr. Archibald Forbes, in the course of a racy article to the *Daily News*, says:—"God save the Queen" has been played, and the Zulu parade is broken up. Lord Chelmsford, with his staff, is here. He goes to-morrow to Maritzburg, and departs for England by the next mail steamer. Sir Evelyn Wood and Col. Buller will return home at the same time. Two regiments, the 13th and 2-24th go home immediately. Others will follow shortly. Sir Garnet Wolseley, quitting the tented field, reaches Maritzburg this day, and betakes himself to administrative and diplomatic functions. We choose in fine to consider the Zulu war at an end. Perhaps this is so. Cetewayo, it is reported, has sent in to inquire the terms of surrender, but this is not confirmed. Meanwhile Colonel Clarke takes his brigade up to Ulundi, and holds that position until events are further developed. This necessitates the retention of the existing chain of fortified posts between the respective bases and Ulundi, which are useful also in preventing Zulu concentrations. Obviously Cetewayo is still King of the Zulus, and has a large following of fighting men with him. The details of the regiments present in the last engagement prove that if he will hold out, the trouble and expenditure will continue. It is useless to think of putting up puppets in his stead. The British bayonet must support these for an indefinite period, and the British bayonet means British taxation wasted in futility. Cetewayo alone can sway Zululand, and no peace is worth having unless he be dead or consenting. One brigade, consisting of the 4th, 94th, and 58th Regiments, goes up the country to coerce Sekukuni, but there are indications that unless pressed he is not eager for war. Sir Garnet Wolseley has now before him the task of general pacification by diplomacy and tact rather than war. This region stinks in all nostrils, save those of the Natal colonists, who hanker after the plunder of the Imperial military chest.

THE Home Rulers refuse to follow where Mr. Parnell leads; and there is said to be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth—particularly the last—among the Home Rule party in Ireland. Mr. Parnell, M.P., is reputed to have a bad habit of speaking, "what he is pleased to call, his mind." And he is now accused of having referred to some of his fellow Home Rulers in the following unparliamentary and uncomplimentary terms. He is said to have described Mr. Shaw as an old woman unfit to lead any party; Mr. O'Shaughnessy as having handed himself over body and soul to the Whigs, and as not giving the advanced section of Home Rulers the slightest assistance; Col. Colthurst as a wooden-headed martinet, and Mr. Gabbett as a very good dancer, but, politically, an ass; the last description reminding us of the answer of a Transatlantic editor to a would-be poetical contributor:—"Sir,—You may be a darned fool, but you are no poick." Mr. Parnell is also credited with saying that Mr. Grey, M.P., should be and would be kicked out of Tipperary at the next election; and that his Romanist *confrères* are "a set of cowardly Papist rats." Mr. Parnell, M.P., denies the authorship of all this choice Billingsgate, while his opponents stick to their assertion that he has been correctly reported.

HENRY PACE, who was a short time ago sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour for the manslaughter of Thomas Maurice William Cole, has committed suicide in Coldbath-fields Prison. Pace and Cole were employed at the Clerkenwell Glass Works, and it was alleged that Cole had seduced Pace's daughter, and induced her to live with him as his wife. Disputes took place between the two men, and in a fit of passion Pace struck Cole on the head with an iron spanner, and so injured him that he died a few hours afterwards. Since his conviction Pace suffered from great depression, and on Monday morning, during the temporary absence of a warder, he committed suicide by hanging himself with his braces. In consequence of the publication in the *Daily Telegraph* of an article entitled "A Ruined Home," a considerable sum of money was subscribed towards the support of Pace's family during the term of his imprisonment. At the inquest which was held lately, Mr. William Pace, father of the deceased, said that on the 25th of July he visited his son with his son's wife. He then looked much better in bodily health. The conversation was about the family and what provision had been made for them through the *Daily Telegraph*. He told him the amount was equal to his wages—£2 10s.—and that there was £300 for him when he came out. The deceased told him to thank everybody for him, and said he hoped that he should be able to thank them himself. The witness believed that Pace's mind was so unhinged that he did not know at times what he was doing. Mrs Pace, the widow, gave similar evidence. Dr. Gilbert, assistant-surgeon, said the deceased on several occasions complained to him of headache and other simple ailments. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while of unsound mind.

WE quote the following from the *World*:—"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." I heard a young mother explaining to her child the other day at luncheon the cause of the recent absence of warm weather. "There are *four worlds*, my ducky," said the tender parent, "between us and the sun." Then, seeing a bewildered expression on the face of her progeny, she placed the water-bottle in a line with the salt-celler, mustard-pot, and pepper-box, finishing up with a small crumb of bread. "There," said she, pointing to the crumb, "is this little tiny world on which we live; the salt cellar, mustard-pot, and pepper-box are the other great nasty worlds which get in the way of the sun and prevent my popolorum from wearing all her pretty new summer frocks; and the water-bottle, of which they hide so much in the beautiful warm sun which made the strawberries and cream so nice last year." Next day, which happened to be one of the only two fine ones we have enjoyed lately, the child exclaimed, "O nurse, the salt-cellar, mustard pot, and pepper-box are gone, and there is the water-bottle as large as life!" The affrighted attendant, attributing these apparent ravings to febrile excitement, at once administered a copious draught of Eno's fruit-salt. (This is not an advertisement.)

BOMBAY.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—We have been requested to state that Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel was not asked to resign the position of delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, but that he asked leave to resign the position, which was granted him.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the *morgue*, Kammathipura, on view of the body of Thuckee, woman, who committed suicide by opium. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Sayana Boommis. Deceased was a labourer employed at the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company, and died from the effects of injuries sustained by having fallen off a scaffolding in the mill premises. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT OF MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO'S PROPERTY.—Assa Akaoo, a Chinaman, was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing housebreaking by night and theft of articles of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 119, belonging to Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co. Upon the evidence adduced the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING BY PERSONATION.—Yesterday, at the Girgaon Police Court, Rama Rowjee, a convict imprisoned at H. M.'s Common Jail, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, at the instance of Mr. DeSouza, the deputy marshal, with cheating by personation. The prisoner, it appears, represented himself to be Bhicka Frag, who was to be liberated from the jail, his term of imprisonment having expired. The prisoner was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SOLDIER.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday last at the Station Hospital, Colaba, on view of the body of Alfred Hart. Deceased was a private in H. M.'s 7th Fusiliers, and died from the effects of a fracture of the skull caused by diving into the salt water swimming bath near the Colaba Depôt while there was only three or four feet of water in the bath. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of Alfred Hart was caused by fracture of the skull caused by diving into a swimming bath head first."

THE FAMINE COMMITTEE.—The *Poona Observer* corrects its statement that a resolution was passed by the meeting of the David Sassoon Infirmary. The resolution in question was passed at a meeting held by a few members of the Famine Committee, consequently the subscribers to the famine fund protested against the resolution, and therefore it was not carried out.

TRIAL OF PIRATES.—Usma Gopal, Khapa Jadav, and five others, natives of Danti, who were charged with piracy on the high seas off the coast of Surat, and with having looted a country craft named Labh Savoi, have just been tried before Mr Druit, Assistant Judge of Surat. Five of them were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour, and the other two to three years' imprisonment.

THE ARMIES OF NATIVE STATES.—The *Indu Prakash*, a Marathi paper, states that the intention of the British Government to reduce or disband the armies of Native States is being carried into execution. Arrangements have now nearly been completed between the British Government and the Gaikwar's Government for making over the army of the latter under the entire control of the former.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—At an extra sitting of the court yesterday, Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Pestanjee Kavasjee, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley to postpone the examination of two witnesses in the case of Urjoon Nursey. A rule was obtained on the 9th ult. for the examination of Rowjee Dulobaram and Mohunlal Tokursey as witnesses in the case. Since the service of the order upon those persons, an inspection of the books and title-deeds had been given by the insolvent; and the learned counsel's client therefore required to allow the examination to stand over for a month. The examination was accordingly postponed until the 24th prox.

THE NATIVE JOINT JUDGE OF THANA.—Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hurry Deshmukh, the Joint Judge of Thana, has applied for pension and retires from Government service from the 1st prox. The *Poona Dnyan Prasarak* now states that the Bombay Government some time ago recommended to the Government of India that Mr. Gopalrao should be removed on the ground of incompetency. Hearing of that circumstance, he communicated to the Government of India, through the Bombay Government, a refutation of the charge made against him. In reply he was informed by Lord Lytton that the recommendation of the Bombay Government in his case had been negatived.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

A CORRESPONDENT says:—"What a strange conflict of opinion there is between two learned judges of the High Court as to the suitability of the most costly and magnificent room in the new High Court building, known as the Criminal Court, for a court of justice. It was allotted to Sir Charles Sargent for the holding of the first division court except during the sitting of the Criminal Sessions. Sir Charles, after a few days' trial, deliberately abandons it as useless for the purpose for which it was constructed, and removes his court into a small room intended for chambers-work, the fixtures in which are wholly insufficient for the accommodation of members of the Bar, of solicitors, suitors of the Court, and witnesses. The result is that when his Lordship sits in this small room, complaints are heard on all sides of want of accommodation. There is also another ground of complaint. The room is situated at the farthest extremity from the other division courts; and when counsel and solicitors have business in either of the latter, they have to run all the distance till they get black and blue by the chess, or else their clients' interests might suffer. But while, on the one hand, Sir Charles condemns, Mr. Justice Bayley, on the other, considers the Criminal Court to be the best room in the buildings for holding a court. On Wednesdays, when the civil courts are closed, Mr. Justice Bayley leaves his own division court and does the Insolvency work in the Criminal Court, which, his Lordship has been heard to say, is the best adapted for hearing if persons would only raise their voices as they ought to do. What a conflict of opinion is here between two learned judges? I leave it to those learned in the law to account for it. But while they search for authorities in support of particular points in order to solve the problem, let me consult public convenience by suggesting an amicable arrangement. It is this, that Mr. Justice Bayley should be asked to hold his court in the Criminal Court, transferring his own to Sir Charles Sargent. Much public inconvenience, which is felt at present, would thereby be avoided. It only remains for the Chief Justice to say that the proposed arrangement should be carried into effect from to-morrow, when the courts sit again."

CRICKET.

POONA *v.* BOMBAY.

THE cricket match between Poona and Bombay which was begun at Poona on Monday was concluded on Tuesday. The rain having held off the ground was in much better condition than on Monday, and with the exception of heavy shower at tiffin time the weather was fine during all the time that play was going on. Bombay began their second innings shortly after 11 o'clock and made 33 runs leaving Poona 41 to make to win. The second innings of Poona was begun by Messrs. Owen and Barnett who made 36 before they were parted. The remaining 5 were quickly made by Mr. Barnett and Captain Caldecott and the game was over by 4 o'clock, Poona winning by nine wickets. H. E. the Governor arrived in time to watch the concluding overs of the game and to see the winning hit made by Mr. Barnett. Additional scores:—

BOMBAY.—2nd innings.

Mr R Wyer, b b w b Adams	1
W M Tennent, c Hart b Caldecott	13
C S Lyon, run out	0
T H Moore, b Caldecott	8
L R Carnac, b Caldecott	8
A W Proudfoot, c Hart b Caldecott	0
L R W Forrest, b Caldecott ..	15
E Lawrence, c Barnett b Stanley	12
G K Remington, c and b Inglefield	7
W Gardner, b Stanley	10
A G H Harrison, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	83
Added total 1st innings	59
Grand total	142

POONA.—2nd innings.

F Caldecott, not out	3
G P Owen, c and b Lawrence	22
H H Barnett, not out	16
Extras	2
Total	43
Added total 1st innings	102
Grand total	145

THE BHUNDARWADA RESERVOIR SCHEME.

THE following is the final report by Mr. Forde (Consulting Engineer to the Municipality), on the Bhundarwada Service Reservoir Scheme:—

Mr. Walton's Report, which is now before me, is the last of the series on the above subject, and treats specially of the proposals put forward by Mr. Gostling. I now purpose reviewing it shortly, and will take the paragraphs seriatim.

2. The first ten paras. refer to inaccuracies in Mr. Gostling's calculations, and are merely repetitions of other Reports.

3. The question of waste is then discussed, and at para. 14 Mr. Walton shows that Mr. Gostling's suggestion of a constant stream through the privies is impracticable. The following paras. up to 20 refer to the waste in cities and towns in England, and at para. 28 he also states that 15 or 16 gallons per head is enough for Bombay, with a view to refuting Mr. Gostling's statement that the present supply for Vehar is insufficient.

4. I do not consider that evidence based on the experience of English towns is applicable to Bombay. I should certainly allow at least 25 per cent. additional, taking the climate into consideration and the different habits of the people. It appears to me that the statement is no refutation of Mr. Gostling's assertion, for it is self-evident that the whole of the present supply is distributed and yet there is a call for more. Mr. Walton's own statement, in para. 29, that 36 gallons per head per diem is consumed of Tulsi water shows what the demand is, and Mr. Gostling of course referred to matters as they now stand as regards distribution.

5. In para. 22 Mr. Walton estimates that 10,109,000 gallons would be discharged by the present 32-inch main into a reservoir at Bhundarwada Hill at a level of 158 T. H. D., or 30·3 gallons per head of population. This is calculated by Darcy's formula, which gives a larger result than any other. At para. 25 he alludes to my allowing an inch for incrustation, and states that from ten years' experience he can say there is no incrustation. Nevertheless it is not prudent to make no allowance for incrustation or inequalities in old pipes, nor yet is it prudent to adopt the formula which gives the greatest discharge. In this case I would prefer Neville's formula, as given in Mr. Braham's Report, which is very universally adopted by engineers; and this gives a discharge of 9,082,800 gallons, or say, in round numbers, nine million gallons per diem, or 18 gallons per head of population.

6. At para. 26 he objects to any water being drawn from the main between Vehar Lake and Bhundarwada Reservoir. In this case he must lay pipes to supply Coorla, Bandora, Mahim and other places in those localities from the service reservoir, which would seriously increase the estimate.

7. Para. 31 is a description of the sources of waste in Liverpool, followed by 17 pages of extracts from the proceedings of the Institute of Civil Engineers. These I need not discuss here.

8. Paras. 35 to 38 refer to the size and height of the Bhundarwada Reservoir as designed by Mr. Braham, and is to some extent a defence of that scheme.

9. Para. 39 describes Mr. Walton's proposal, which is to lay an additional 18-inch main from Vehar to deliver water in conjunction with the present 32-inch main, into a service reservoir on Bhundarwada Hill, at a level of 190 T. H. D. He says "that these two mains combined will supply daily all that we can safely take from Vehar." According to para. 27, I presume he estimates this at 9,790,000 gallons.

10. I will now give the quantity these pipes will discharge, according to the different formulæ given by Mr. Walton in the Appendix to his Report, into a reservoir at a level of 190 T. H. D., to which I have added the quantity by Neville's formula before mentioned, and which I consider the most reliable.

	By Darcy's formula.	By Hum-ber's for-mula.	By Nevil-le's as giv-en by Mr. Walton.	By Nevil-le's as giv-en by Mr. Braham.
Present 32" Main.....	9,221,000	8,075,800	7,238,9 0	7,38,800
New 18" Main	1,9 0,800	1,698,700	1,637,900	1,680,600
Gallons per diem ...	16,171,800	9,774,500	8,874,800	9,039,400

11. According to the three formulæ given by Mr. Walton, the quantity varies from 8,874,800 to 10,171,800 gallons, and I would suggest the mean of nine million gallons daily, supposing the interior of the 32-inch main to be as good as new, and that no water is drawn off between the Lake and Bhandarwada Hill Reservoir. If, as before, I allow half a million to be drawn off before reaching the reservoir, this will leave 8½ millions to supply the city, or 17 gallons per head of population, being only one gallon per head in excess of that used under the most improved system of distribution in England.

12. I must also draw attention to the fact that in all calculations for drainage works in this city allowance is made for an increase of the population to one million. Then, why should such allowance be omitted in calculating the water supply? If the total population increased to one million, the districts to be supplied from Vehar would number 770,000, and there would only be a supply of 11 gallons per head available, and, no matter what increase might be made to the gathering ground of Vehar, the pipes would carry no more.

13. As to Vehar, Major Tulloch estimated that 3,600 million gallons per annum was the average amount that he gathering ground could supply, or 9,860,000 gallons daily. The latter is the quantity I have given, on Mr. Walton's authority, at para. 9 of this Report, and every year I estimate that 4,400 million gallons was the season's supply, of which only three-fourths was used.

14. To understand the matter thoroughly we must separate the supply of rain-water and of annual supply. As regards storage the Vehar Lake contains sufficient water when full for rather more than two years' supply. According to past experience, I think I am correct in stating that the rainfall has not been more than 5 inches less than half the average, and if two such minimum rainfalls occurred in successive seasons there would, at the end of the third season, be still 32 feet of water above the outlet pipe, and another such season would still leave it 20 feet above the outlet pipe.

15. I mention this to show that it is a mistake to suppose, as some do, that the Vehar Lake is not capable of being used for a larger supply than the present one. I consider that it would be safe to draw off four feet more annually prov

mated they would. I hope they will come forward readily to help to the conclusion of the war. We are quite prepared to fight, but as the chiefs present know, there is a great scarcity of grass at present in Zululand, and consequently great difficulty would be experienced by us in feeding the oxen required to carry the supplies of our troops. As I said before, we are quite prepared to fight Zulus or any other princes or chiefs who will not live peaceably with us and respect the great Queen's subjects. That the Queen will send as many armies as are necessary in case the troops we have are not already sufficient. The chiefs need have no fear. They may depend upon it (and the past history of our nation is a guarantee) that when we give a promise we will perform it. Our war is not against the Zulu people, but against Cetywayo, who has broken all his promises. We have no wish to rob the Zulu people of their property or their land, but tell the chiefs that I say this war is going to be finished by us and finished in a satisfactory manner. The Queen is most anxious that the war in Natal should be finished, that not only for the sake of the chiefs and their people in Natal, and not only for our own sakes, but for the sake of the Zulu people we wish for peace. I don't now see my way to finish the war very quickly unless you will come forward in the way I wish you to do. I have told you that the oxen have been dying in the country for the want of grass, and I see no way of putting troops in the field unless you will come forward and help to carry supplies for the Queen's troops. I wish you to supply me with a certain number of your young men to carry provisions for the troops. Men so employed would be armed, and they must carry the arms that they have at this moment—their assegais—and while engaged in this work they would act under their proper indunas and chiefs, and would be well paid and fed by me. I believe if you do this in six or eight weeks the war would be finished. All the details connected with the operation would be communicated to the prime chiefs as to the number I require, and when they will turn out. Tell them I will report their conduct to the Queen, whether they respond or not to the call; and in the meantime, I would like to know if any present want to ask any questions."

The words of the General conveyed at intervals through the interpreter, were listened to throughout with rapt attention, the chiefs, during the pauses, in a voice just audible, interjecting the words "inkos," or "yabo inkos," to signify their assent to the proposals made. At the close of the speech, after a little hesitation, one or two questions were asked. One wanted to know where the supplies were, and another remarked that there was now a great scarcity of young men, as so many were serving in the field. The interrogations were fully satisfied by the replies given, and the proceedings terminated with another loyal salute, the chiefs being evidently pleased and flattered by the manner in which the General had taken them into his confidence and the considerate way in which he had treated them.

The correspondent of the *Times of Natal*, writing from Wood's column on the march to Ulundi, says:—"I think we owe much of the activity that is now being manifested to the advent of Sir Garnet, for there is no doubt that there was an intention some little time back to diverge from the direct route and make for Klamganwass, there to await the junction of Crealock's column, which has been hanging in so unaccountable a way about the Lower Tugela. Now, I feel pretty sure that the advance of these two columns will not be delayed for a moment, and that they will push on by the shortest route, and that if Crealock lags behind so much the worse for him, for he will be called strictly to account for any shortcomings. This correspondent, while with the head-quarters column, accompanied Colonel Harrison on a reconnaissance of the road between Alarm Hill and Isandula. In deserted kraals on the road he found relics of Isandula, which he thus describes: 'There was a black box marked "L. Joyce, R. A.," belonging, as Colonel Harness afterwards told me, to a shoemaker of his battery, and just the sort of receptacle that a military tradesman would be likely to employ to carry his little stock of tools and materials. There were buttons, sticks, brushes, patrol tent poles, soldiers' water kegs, straps, buckles, and a considerable number of leaves of commissariat account books, some black, others filled with entries. All along the road the same sad mementoes of one of the greatest disasters that has ever befallen a British regiment are being found, scarcely a kraal being ransacked in which something does not turn up. I have lying before me an indiarubber wash basin, and I have heard of a bottle of "squeezings" falling to the lot of one rummager. On this point, however, I am sceptical, for knowing the Zulu *penchant* for firewater, I doubt very much the fact of a bottle of the "right wine of the colony" surviving so long in a Kaffir kraal. Every other article, from a seven pounder to a soldier's button, I could credit, for I have seen a marvellous variety of odds and ends the spoils of that fatal day.'"

A correspondent of the *Natal Mercury* with Newdigate's Column, mentioning the prospect of having to wait at Batawayo for General Crealock to join the united column, says:—"It is to be hoped that we shall not be detained long in that bleak, cold position. If we are, the English horses, which are now beginning to look very greyhoundish in body, will die off in numbers, and the efficacy of this fine branch of the service to seriously impaired, if not rendered entirely useless as cavalry. They suffer from insufficiency of food, as they only get 7lb per day, and will not feed on the grass of the country." Fortunately the advance was made on Ulundi, and the battle fought without waiting for Major General Crealock to arrive.

A correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the recent Zulu raid into the colony:—"About 1,000 Zulus crossed altogether. One lot attacked Hlangabeza's tribe. They burnt down 24 kraals, killed three men and six women, and severely wounded other women, besides taking one captive. They destroyed all the medicines. Hlangabeza's tribe defended themselves very well, considering the surprise, for they killed two Zulus and wounded several others, rescued several children that had been captured, and rescued the cattle of all the kraals but five. The other lot of Zulus attacked Dumba and Homeya's people, burnt upwards of 30 kraals, killed one man and one woman, and took away some captives, nine women and children of Uccibile and two boys of Dumba's as well as nearly all the cattle belonging to these 30 kraals, a few only having been retaken. One Zulu only was wounded. The Zulus crossed in two places, just before daylight, in a fog, and ran along, setting fire to every kraal on their way, and recrossed about noon. They are now encamped close to the Buffalo River, and threatened to return again, and even to come on to the open country occupied by white people."

(From Daily News Special Correspondent.)

DURBAN, July 14.

By hard travelling from Landsman's Drift I was able to reach Port Durnford on the 11th, but the surf prevented a landing until yesterday, when General Colley, Colonel Baker Russell, and myself joined Sir Garnet Wolseley there.

Zululand will be the grave of more than one military reputation, but no failure has been more abject and conspicuous than that of General Crealock, whose division I found encamped near Port Durnford.

It would be waste of space to attribute the conduct of a chief who might have burnt Ulundi before Lord Chelmsford's force had well entered Zululand, but who lingered doggedly and persistently at his base on the Tugela for over two months, till this opportunity of escaping ignominy had drifted away from him.

Three months also have elapsed, since having passed down the Zulu coast from Alt Umbiyazi, I made strong representations in favour of the possibility of effecting a landing thereon, and the project has only just been carried into effect. Port Durnford henceforth will be the supply base of the whole force constituting what was till lately Newdigate's division, now virtually abolished as a divisional integer. One day's work per week at landing stores will suffice to feed the whole force, and the state of the sea has hitherto always permitted two days' work per week.

Lord Chelmsford's division failing back on St. Paul's near Kwamagwass, will be fed by land transport from Fort Pearson on the Lower Tugela via Ekowe along the line which from the first constituted the natural and simplest route of the invasion of Zululand. Thus is obviated the perpetuation of the inexplicable circuit via Landsman's Drift that has entailed expenditure at which the nation will stand aghast, and a delay that must have stirred the scorn of every military critic in Europe.

Military operations in the immediate future are impracticable. Sir Garnet Wolseley has no intention of chevying Cetywayo into the bush country beyond Amanzekwanze, nor could he if he would. The Zulu power is broken by defeat and defections, but Cetewayo while at large is still in a sense the master of the situation. The chiefs of the res coast up to St. Lucie Bay have either come in or emated their intention to do so, but they do not constitute the martial heart of Zululand. Sir Garnet Wolseley had circulated an intimation far and wide that he would meet all friendly inclined chiefs at Emangwell, about nine miles north from the Umlatoosi river, and to-day a flying column, consisting of cavalry and the Fifty-seventh regiment, under Colonel Baker Russell, moves forward to that spot, accompanied or followed by Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff.

The terms which Sir Garnet has announced to the chiefs inclining to come in are that they should give up their arms and Cetewayo's cattle they have in charge, on which conditions their own cattle are to be restored and passes granted securing their non-molestation. He has told them he has no intention to annex their territory or interfere with their ordinary customs, but Cetewayo is now a fugitive who never can be restored, and that his military system can never be re-established. The General deals now only with the Zulu nation, as represented by its head men. The remark occurs on this, that Cetewayo has never been dethroned.

JULY 15.

The policy Sir Garnet Wolseley is adopting is the same old game, flagitious in itself, but unavoidable through the necessities of the situation—I mean the policy of setting black man against black man. Captain MacLeod has been commissioned to stir up the Swazies to aggression on the Zulus, stimulated by the price of 5,000 cattle placed on Cetewayo's head. Leigh has been deputed to the Amatongas, to kindle among them a mercenary friendship and constitute them our King catchers. Colonel George Villiers goes to Uiveght as Political Agent with Osborn, who is off to 5,000 cattle as a reward for his fraternal act of cutching for us his brother. Major Schwabe has been appointed to the command of the corps of Kaffir carriers, of whose efficiency I entertain the lowest opinions. They will eat more than they carry, and go to the front like Brills, to the rear like antelopes.

THE COST OF LITTLE WARS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

It appears that the Government proposes to send the Accountant-General of the Army and a gentleman from the Treasury to Natal, to "see in what way" the cost of the Zulu war is to be apportioned between Imperial and colonial funds. It may be hoped that these gentlemen will see some way of solving the problem than referred to them; but if they do, they will be more successful than the Colonial Office was when it tried its hand at a similar puzzle three years ago. The question on that occasion arose in respect of the expedition to the Malay peninsula. Troops were sent from India and Hongkong to Perak, and soon the War Minister knocked at the door of his colonial colleague and asked who was to pay the piper. The first answer was that the colony of the Straits Settlement would pay "incidental charges," while on the mother-country fell the pay, food, and transport of the troops (Blue-book 1,505, p. 265.) The War Office at once and peremptorily dissented from this way of dealing with the matter (Id., 267). Not long afterwards the Colonial Office proposed another plan; this time it was addressed to the Admiralty, and the plan was that the colony should pay eventually "according to its ability." It was impossible (the Minister said) to put upon it any "specific charge;" and the best course was that we should pay in the first instance and recover what we could afterwards from the colony. (Blue-book 1,512, p. 46.) This notion of making the colony pay, not what it ought, but what it could, seems not to have found more than passing favour; for, on turning over a few pages of the Blue-book, it is found abandoned, and "a general plan of apportionment" is proposed to the Treasury. This general plan seems to have been substantially the first one; namely, that the mother-country should find the pay and food of the troops, and also defray the cost for their transport to the scene of war, but that the colony should be charged with "heavy incidental charges" (Blue-book 1,512, p. 74). But, again, it would seem that this was not found to answer; for when the War Office some months later renewed its request to know what the colony was going to pay (Blue-book 1,709, p. 39) the Colonial Office had no better reply to give than that as soon as the Indian Government sent in its bill for the troops which it had contributed Lord Carnarvon would "endeavour to propose a broad principle" for distributing the cost (Id., 73). The War Office returned to the charge with the news that the Treasury did not admit that any part of the cost should fall on Imperial resources (Blue-book 1,709, p. 83); and Lord Carnarvon, *au bout de son latin*, could only answer that he was not in a condition to propose anything; and that, at all events, it was useless to propose any basis of distribution until the gross cost was ascertained (Blue-book 1,709, p. 114). This was in January, 1877; and here history stops. Whether the Colonial Office is still in search of a broad or any other principle of apportionment, or whether things have been left to settle themselves somehow or anyhow, remains unknown to the outside world. One other circumstance, however, is worth notice, namely, that the expedition was despatched at the end of 1875, and the troops were withdrawn in the course of four or five months; but from that time to the present we believe that no cost has been asked from the House of Commons for the cost of that little war.

MINISTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

THE Earl of Beaconsfield, in replying to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion House dinner, said:—My Lord Mayor,—When I last had the honour of addressing your lordship, on the Lord Mayor's Day to which you have just alluded, the affairs of this country seemed to have a somewhat critical aspect. We were charged then by our opponents with having negotiated a treaty which was utterly impracticable, and that, with the pretext of securing to the frontier of our Indian Empire an adequate and scientific frontier, we were about to embark the country in a war full of difficulty, and probably of disaster. My Lord Mayor, the impracticable treaty has been carried into full effect. (Cheers.) At this moment, notwithstanding reiterated prophecies to the contrary, there is not, I believe, a Russian soldier in the dominions of the Sultan. The Emperor of Russia has fulfilled his engagements with honour and dignity, and is at this moment co-operating with this country and the other Powers of Europe in a policy the object of which is to secure and maintain a general peace. My Lord Mayor, it is sometimes said that the other belligerent has not been so faithful in the performance of his engagements, and that we have not yet through his means realised that reform of the mal-administration of his provinces which was promised. I think it would be but just—I will not speak of generosity—if we remember that until a few days ago his dominions were not free from the presence of their invaders, and that during the interval which has elapsed since the signature of the treaty those numerous and more difficult questions in the resettlement of his provinces, and their rearrangement have been placed before the Sultan of Turkey than probably in the same time have ever been presented to any monarch. My Lord Mayor, I will say nothing further now respecting the Treaty of Berlin. That instrument has taken its place amongst those capital muniments, the object of which is to secure the general peace, and if dangers and difficulties again arise in the countries to which it particularly refers, I believe that under its provisions there will be found resources adequate to any emergency. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, you have reminded me that it was to the City of London that I first intimated the intention of her Majesty's Government to secure for the Indian Empire an adequate and scientific frontier, and it is satisfactory for me now to call upon the City of London to commemorate that object has been accomplished and achieved—(cheers)—with a precision of plan, and a rapidity of execution not easily equalled in the annals of statesmanship and war. My Lord Mayor, since I addressed you on that occasion, as you yourself have again reminded us, this country has experienced another trouble in an unexpected war in a distant quarter of the globe. Hitherto there have certainly been during that war incidents of a kind which have much distressed the public mind of the country; but this I can say without fear of contradiction, that not for a moment has been shown in the conduct of this country in consequence of this unexpected war—not for a moment has there been shown any want of that energy and those quick and ample resources which are furnished by a nation which is proud of the empire it has created. (Cheers.) And, my Lord Mayor, I think you have not indulged in vain expectation when you believe that in a very short time we shall hear of a satisfactory settlement of every question connected with our dependencies in Southern Africa. My Lord Mayor, I should be glad if on this occasion I could have congratulated the City of London upon the termination of the commercial depression which now for more than four years has weighed upon every civilised community. This is not an occasion on which we can enter into any analysis of the cause of this remarkable depression. Its primary causes I will not mention, nor do I wish to treat of, but I think I am indulging in any unauthorised belief when I say that, among the secondary causes I am not mistaken in ascribing it to a reckless spirit of speculation. It seems to me that these collapses are generally occasioned in this way. There is a cessation in the progress of wealth and capital of the world, arising from various causes—perhaps from a series of good harvests throughout the world, perhaps from an unexpected and great increase of the precious metals; but, whatever may be the cause, the immediate effect is that the ultimate profit arising to the enterprise of all communities. But there is a period when that enterprise degenerates into speculation, when persons embark in commercial undertakings without any estimate of the capacity of consumption, believing that whatever they produce will continue for ever—believing that there always will be an unusual overflow of the precious metal—and believing also that mankind is only created to form perpetual railroads. (Laughter.) It is when this spirit of speculation is afloat that we find these collapses are caused, because there has been no fine calculation or due estimate of the requirements of mankind. I believe the only two remedies for the commercial depression which we lament must be found in time and in the beneficence of Providence. Considerable time has already elapsed. Those who study the situation with the attention it deserves have even now, for some time, observed signs of amelioration, and if these signs of amelioration are supported by ample harvests in the world generally, I hope we may not be far distant from the hour. My Lord Mayor, there is at this moment another interest besides the great commercial interest which is suffering from a depression that has seldom been equalled. It is not, I believe, the custom generally either in this place or elsewhere to speak of the agricultural interest. I think that is a mistake, because all the great interests of this country have many relations, and, indeed, are inseparably united; and now, in this year, when the City of London has shown such munificent sympathy with the great exhibition of agricultural ability and produce which has been seldom equalled in any country, no excuse, I think, need be necessary for me to touch upon it. The causes of agricultural distress are so much more complicated than those of commercial distress, that it would be presumption for me to attempt to glance at them, and her Majesty has been advised in consequence to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into these causes, and into every matter connected with them. That Commission will be formed of men who, I think, possess the confidence of all parties in the State, and I believe their labours will be as valuable as they will be interesting. There is one observation I should like to make on this subject of British agriculture, which I am induced to do in consequence of an expression of opinion from an individual who, from his character and high position, necessarily must exercise a great influence on public opinion—I mean the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. The leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, who not only from his character and position, but from his social rank which he occupies as the eldest son of one of the great proprietors of the soil, has recently in a very remarkable speech prepared the country for believing that the system of English agriculture is not formed upon what he calls the natural principle of supporting three classes of the community, and that it is one, which I infer from his observations, has failed in consequence, and one probably which will never be able to be restored. My opinion is that is a remark which is full of fallacies and misconceptions, and I take this opportunity in one or two brief sentences to express my views upon a subject which is most deeply interesting to this country. My own opinions is that there is no tenure of land which can be devised except upon the condition that it shall furnish three incomes from the soil. I will compare for a moment the system of English agriculture, which we are informed by Lord Hartington has failed in attempting to support three classes of the community, with the present proprietorship, which is always held up to us by theoretical philosophers as a state of things we should emulate and attain. Look at our present proprietor. He buys a farm of 10, 15, or 20 acres. He buys it with the savings which he may have invested in the public funds of his country, or more probably with the money which he borrows from a banker in his neighbourhood. Well, then, the first income that the land supplies must be given to pay the interest upon the loan or to supply the interest which, not a loan, he would have received from the capital he sold out of the funds. That is the first income—the rent, we may say. But having got the farm, he has to stock it. He has to purchase, if not a plough, many spades. He has to purchase harrows and other instruments. He has to purchase a cart and horse; and manure which is necessary to his farm. Under any circumstances, he is pledged to raise some buildings, even though so modest as a single shed. This is a floating capital. This is the second income which is enjoyed in this country by the farmer. Having purchased the machinery by which the farm is to be cultivated, he stands there probably with his sons, and he is obliged to cultivate the land. He must be fed; he must be clothed; he must be nurtured and educated. That is an expenditure which in this country we should call wages. This is the third income which the land is obliged to produce under the tenure of peasant proprietorship. There is only this one difficulty, and it is one so great that I wish it to be impressed upon the consciousness of this nation. The three incomes the land must supply are, in England, distributed among three classes; but in a country where tenure by peasant proprietorship prevails, are devoted only to one class. The number and variety of the classes in England dependent on the land are the source of our strength. They have given us the proprietors of the soil, who have been the creators of our liberties and security for local Government. They have given us the farmers, who form a great proportion of the middle class; and the agricultural labourer, whose lot is deplored by those who are not acquainted with it, but who, in my opinion, have made within the last 30 or 40 years more progress than any class in her Majesty's dominions. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I must apologise for this lecture; but I have not often an opportunity of speaking to my countrymen—and may not probably for a long time; and it appeared to me that these doctrines, emanating from one most entitled to respect, were of a most pernicious character, and could only have been adopted from want of reflection. (Cheers.) I thank you for the great honour you have done myself and colleagues in drinking our healths—an honour appreciated, I am sure, by all public men; and under ordinary circumstances it would be highly appreciated. But there is a particular reason why the sympathy of the City of London is especially valued by her Majesty's present Government. Her Majesty's present Government have during the last three years had to deal with some of the most difficult questions which possibly could be submitted to the management of public men. They had involved a degree of responsibility almost too painful to endure, and which nothing but a sense of public duty would have permitted us to bear. What has partly sustained us, and that for which we have felt most grateful, is the feeling which has been shown by this great metropolis. It is the patriotism of the City of London which has supported us at this time, when men, and even classes, who differed from us in common questions of policy, have felt that this was no time for party conflict. We knew that the interests of the country required; and throwing away all petty considerations of party connection, have felt it their duty to uphold the Government that has endeavoured to maintain the majesty of the Crown and the power of the empire. (Loud applause.)

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "The Houses of Lords and Commons," said—Th y have had, I am afraid a tiring session, and public business has been impeded in a way which is disheartening to on-lookers. But that result is not due to any action of her Majesty's Ministers, nor is it I am sure, approved by the distinguished leaders of the Opposition. The House of Commons have recently had occasion to punish a breach of their privilege, and they have shown that they are determined to treat with the dignant resentment the slightest attempt to tamper with their honour and their public-spirited transaction of the affairs of the nation. The House of Lords have had none of these trials and difficulties to contend with, but they have, as of old, proved themselves the most ancient body, and they have, in their discretion—personally I don't complain of that—rejected a scheme of the Corporation of London for the widening and, as some say, the destruction of London-bridge. With the House of Lords I will couple the name of the Marquis of Salisbury, and with the House of Commons that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Stafford Northcote).

The Marquis of Salisbury, in responding for the House of Lords, said—I have to thank you for receiving cordially a toast which is always kindly accepted in this country, and for which, I am sorry to say, it is generally necessary that a peer should return thanks. I cannot help wishing that the lot fell sometimes to someone else, who might be expected to enter upon the criticism before him with some impartiality. I should be glad to exchange tasks with my right hon. friend beside me—that he should defend the House of Lords, and myself the House of Commons. At all events, we shall depend very much upon our friends; and if the roll of the House of Lords during the past session does not present a long list of remarkable acts of legislation, perhaps a portion of the responsibility lies with the House of Commons. It is our duty to revise, to give the last polish, to the work that is turned out of the manufactory of the other House. We have, under the Constitution, a duty of revising the bills which the House of Commons sends up to us. We do our best both to shorten and improve them. But the House of Commons not only introduces bills, but also produces speeches—(laughter)—sometimes even more speeches than bills. The Constitution has not yet entrusted us with the task of revising the speeches as well as the bills—(laughter) —but I have no doubt that that task will be undertaken at once, the House of Lords will prove equal to the responsibility. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) I am free to acknowledge that during a session like the present, the House of Lords must refer very much to the past for events which entitle it to the public estimation which it happily enjoys. They say that speech is silver and silence golden. The two Houses of Parliament thoroughly appreciate the privilege, and between them furnish a combined quantity of both the precious metals. (Laughter.) But still I think we have something to point back to. There was a great measure that has occupied a large portion of the attention of the public and of Parliament. I believe it took up 200 hours, and of those 200 hours the House of Commons assumed as its own share 198; but two hours were left for the House of Lords. It was found enough, and more than enough, for the satisfactory discharge of its duties. And that is not all. The House of Lords have had the proud distinction during the present Session of initiating a measure which has proved the solution of one of the great standing legislative difficulties of the age—of a problem which has baffled Ministries and overthrown parties. The truth is, the secret of solving the Irish University Question was discovered. The happy thought occurred to her Majesty's Ministers to introduce the bill into the House of Lords. Previous Governments had always introduced it into the House of Commons, and invariably failed. We have had not only legislative measures to consider; some portion of our time has been employed in passing judgment upon that great question of foreign policy which during the last three years has riveted the attention of the nation. In the House of Lords, as in the House of Commons, the policy of her Majesty's Government was bitterly assailed. In the House of Commons it met with distressing defeat, and the support of the House of Lords was not due to any special favour which it has to the present Administration; but the functions which the House of Lords have been performing during the last few months, should refer, as he has done, to the House of Commons. The right hon. gentleman took up his noble friend's challenge, in regard to a comparison of the labours of the two Houses, and asked him how many hours would it require to make a ship, and how many minutes to chricken it, which represented something like the distribution of labour between the two Houses. (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman believed that the Government were in as strong a position in the sixth year, as in the first year of this Parliament. Pretty strong Ministries had been overthrown, but pretty strong majorities in a shorter space of time. He took the opportunity of thanking those members of the House of Commons who had supported the Government, and even to some of its opponents, whose captious opposition had been to the advantage of the Government. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Beaconsfield then proposed the health of the Lord Mayor in felicitous terms, and the Lord Mayor briefly replied, proposing, in conclusion, "The Corporation," to which

Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart., M.P., responded.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, Aug. 8.)

War Office, Pall Mall, Aug 5.

Rl Horse Guards—Lieut Sir J P Lister-Kaye, Bart, resigns his commission.

3rd Dragoon Guards—The appointment of Lieut L C Christie, from the Northampton and Rutland Militia, to a Second lieutenancy, dated 22nd Jan 1879, is cancelled.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Supernumerary Capt C Y Ibbetson to be Capt, vice C H Currey, for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieut M Cradock, from the 1st Durham Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice Alan, Lord Greenock, transferred to the Coldstream Guards.

4th Huss—Second Lieut I O Richardson, from the R South Down Militia, to be second Lieut, in succession to Lieut H F Grant, promoted.

5th Lancers—Second Lieut A W M Richards, from the Kings County Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut A C Spencer, promoted.

14th Huss—Lieut the Hon H G Gough to be Capt, vice W B M'Taggart, seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

16th Lancers—Lieut C F J Douglas to be Adjt, vice Lieut A T Middleton, who resigns that appointment.

17th Lancers—Second Lieut J H Dyer, from the 2nd Rl Lancashire Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut P C Smith, left the regt on retiring allowances.

21st Huss—Capt F B Prinsep retires on half-pay.

Rl Arty—The name of the officer whose date of promotion to the rank of Capt was altered to June 27, 1879, in the *Gazette* of the Aug 1, 1879, is A F Griffith, and not Griffith, as there stated.

Bde Depot—Lieut-Col and Bt Col G M Miller, C B, retired on half-pay.

Coldstream Guards—The undermentioned officers resign their commissions:—Lieut A H Clarke-Jervoise and Lieut G Y Viscount Lascelles.

4th Foot—Capt and Bt Major A C Twentyman to be Major, vice Bt Lieut Col A J Sykes, retired on a pension. Lieut M E Crofton to be Capt, vice Bt Major A C Twentyman. The Christian names of Capt McEven are J Henry, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of the 22nd June, 1875.

8th Foot—Capt M C M Dixon retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

12th Foot—Lieut R B Adams has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

15th Foot—Second Lieut D M Harding from the 3rd (King's Own) Stafford Militia, to be second Lieut, vice J W C Hutchinson, transferred to the 25th Foot.

16th Foot—Lieut R B Firman, from the 15th West York Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut H H North, deceased; Second Lieut L C Crossdaile, from the Queen's County Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice C E Borton, transferred to the 9th Foot.

17th Foot—Capt G W Davern retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major. The undermentioned officers have been appointed Probationers for the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieut A W M'Kinstry and Lieut W D Gordon.

18th Foot—Lieut H J Daubeny to be Capt, vice W E Twyning, retired on a pension.

23rd Foot—Second Lieut W R H Beresford, from the Londonderry Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut R T Webber, promoted.

25th Foot—Lieut A W Pennyman to be Adjt, vice Lieut T Barns, promoted.

27th Foot—Capt A P Wodehouse, from the 69th Foot to be Capt, vice A J Irvine, who exchanges; Lieut A H Young to be seconded for service in a civil capacity in the Island of Cyprus.

28th Foot—Sub-Lieut N Irving-Noble to be Lieut.

30th Foot—Lieut H T P Evans to be Capt, vice J C Julian, deceased.

31st Foot—Second Lieut H P Treeby, from the Worcester Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut C Taylor, promoted.

33th Foot—Second Lieut A E Whitaker, from the 3rd West York Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut T P Walsh, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

37th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col T F Dixon to be Lieut-Col, vice Bt Col J O Chichester, retired on a pension; Supernumerary Capt and Bt Major E S Hore to be Major, vice Bt Lieut-Col T F Dixon.

40th Foot—Lieut-Col H Daly, C B, Col F S Blyth retires on half pay; Lieut F H Probyn has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut C E Mangles resigns his commission; Lieut H K Cavaye to be Instructor, of Musketry, vice Lieut H F Turnbull, promoted.

41st Foot—Capt J Hall retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

44th Foot—Lieut J A Bell has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

45th Foot—Sub-Lieut F R Dalbiac to be Lieut dated June 23, 1875, but his commission as Lieut in the Army to bear date Feb 11, 1875; Sub-Lieut J C Swann to be Lieut

55th Foot—Lieut D H Morrison, from the 2nd or North Durham Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut A Joslin, promoted into the 55th Foot.

60th Foot—Lieut E T H Hutton, to be Capt, vice H P M Wylie, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

61st Foot—Lieut A Gilmore, to be seconded for service in a civil capacity in the Island of Cyprus.

63rd Foot—Lieut-Col and Bt Col R J Hughes, having served five years as a regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on half-pay.

64th Foot—Second Lieut W S Kays, from the 3rd West-York Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice C T P Keene, transferred to the 25th Foot.

66th Foot—Lieut A J Price to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut H H Smallpiece, promoted.

69th Foot—Capt A J Irvine, from the 27th Foot, to be Capt, vice A P Wodehouse, who exchanges.

71st Foot—Sub-Lieut E A C Garland to be Lieut; Lieut A G Balfour, from the Edinburgh or Queen's Regt of Light Inf Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut W Gillon, promoted.

72nd Foot—Lieut F P L White has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut J W to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut R H Brooke-Hunt, promoted.

78th Foot—The names of the Lieut appointed from the Rl Glamorgan Militia to a Second Lieutenancy on Jan 22 1879 are R D Jennings-Bramly, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan 21 1879.

77th Foot—Capt H Topp retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Major; Lieut G W W Savile, from the 1st Devon Militia, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut F H M Dawson, promoted.

79th Foot—Lieut F Hacket-Thompson, from the 1st or South Tipperary Arty Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut E G Grogan, 42nd Foot, promoted; Lieut W H Smith to be Lieut of Musketry, vice J M Brown, who has joined the Depot.

81st Foot—Lieut G A Robertson, from the Rl Montgomery Militia, to be second Lieut, in succession to Second Lieut F W Jones, 47th Foot, promoted.

83rd Foot—For "Lieut J F Trant, from the North Tipperary Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice A D Enriquez, promoted," as notified in the *Gazette* of June 20, 1879, read Lieut J F Trant, from the North Tipperary Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut W Cooke-Collis, promoted; Second Lieut R W F Monteith, from the Mid-Ulster Artillery Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice W D Thompson, promoted into the 86th Foot.

84th Foot—Lieut B O Quill to be Capt, vice Brevet Major A R Lees, promoted.

88th Foot—Second Lieut L G Clough-Taylor from the 89th Foot, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut J Thirkill deceased.

89th Foot—Second Lieut W P Anderson, from the 2nd Rl Lancashire Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice C H I Hopkins, promoted.

92nd Foot—Lieut D F Gordon to be Capt, vice G Chalmers, seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

93rd Foot—Lieut R L'E McKerrell, from the Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia, to be second Lieut in succession to Lieut the Hon W F Elliot, promoted.

94th Foot—Lieut F G W Jones, from the Royal Cork City Artillery Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice E Harding, promoted.

98th Foot—Lieut A Mackenzie, from the Highland Rifle Militia, to be Second Lieut in succession to Second Lieut E W Newland, 64th Foot, promoted; Second Lieut R J Hunter, from the Worcester Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut J D Carey, promoted.

102nd Foot—Lieut G G Way, from the 103rd Foot, to be Lieut, vice A Z Palmer, promoted.

103rd Foot—Second Lieut C G Way, from the 102nd Foot, to be Lieut, vice H H F Pidcock, promoted; Second Lieut A M Horrocks to be Lieut, vice C G Way, transferred to the 102nd Foot.

104th Foot—Lieut J Liptrott to be Capt, vice F Moore, seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut B Stewart, from the Edinburgh or Queen's Regt of Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut M E T Sherwill, promoted.

106th Foot—Second Lieut J D Maunsell to be Lieut, vice R V Wickham, resigned; Second Lieut T R Johnson-Symth to be Lieut, vice S O Douglas, resigned.

Rifle Brigade.

Second Lieut R Ford, from the 1st Devon Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice A G Nixon, promoted.

2nd West India Regiment.

Lieut E Stanley to be Capt, vice Major J W Haynes, retired on a pension.

Army Pay Dept.

The undermentioned officers, having resigned their combatant commissions, to be Paymasters, with the honorary rank of Capt in the Army:—

Supernumerary Capt and Bt Major G W Furlong, from the 21st Foot, dated Nov 9, 1878, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Aug 6, 1879.

Capt H A Cherry, from the 4th Huss, dated March 19, 1879, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Aug 6, 1879.

Medical Department.

Depy Surg-Genl W G Watt, to be Surg-Genl, vice J M'G Grant, M D, retired upon half-pay.

Depy Surg-Genl T C O'Leary, MB, from half-pay to be Depy Surg Genl.

Surg-Major G Pain, to be Depy Surg-Genl, vice John Small, deceased.

Surg-Major H C Poppin retires upon temporary half-pay.

Half pay.

Lieut J Angus, from the 7th Foot, to be Capt.

Lieut H W Tombs, from the 105th Foot, to be Capt.

Brevet.

Qr Mr N Linwood, Essex Rifles Militia, to have the temporary rank of Qr-Mr in the Army while serving in the Militia.

Qr Mr H Hunt, Rl North Lincolnshire Militia, to have temporary rank of Qr Mr in the Army while serving in the Militia.

The following promotions to take place on July 10, 1878, consequent on death of Major Genl E Fellows:—

Bt-Col A R Harenc, from Lieut-Col Bde Depot, to be Major-Genl; Major G P Stokes, 4th Foot, to be Lieut Col; Capt W L Geddes, 53rd Foot, to be Major.

The following promotion to take place in succession to Genl Sir A J Lawrence, K C B, Col of the 68th Foot, placed upon the Retired List on July 14, 1879.

Lieut Genl Sir D Lysons, KCB, Col of the 45th Foot, Qr Mr Genl, to be Genl.

The undermentioned officer on the Retired List to be Genl:—

Lieut Genl Sir W S R Norcott, KCB, Col of the 47th Foot.

The undermentioned promotions, dated July 18, 1879, to be made among the Genl Officers of H M's Indian Forces, in consequence of the retirement on that date of Genl T Cherry, Ms Cav:—

Lieut Genl H W Blake, Ms Inf, to be Genl, Major Genl S F Macmullen, Bl Cav, to be Lieut Genl.

Col J G Holliday, Ms Inf, to be Major Gen.

The undermentioned promotions on the Retired List, dated July 18, 1879, to be made in consequence of the above promotion.

Lieut-Genl F W Burroughs, Bl Inf, to be General.

Major Genl R F Hawthorne, Bl Cav, to be Lieut-Genl.

The undermentioned promotions:—

Lieut-Col H A W Waterfield, Bl Staff Corps.

Lieut Col F Chapman, B Staff Corps.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col O T Burne, KCSI, CIE, half-pay, late 20th Foot, Secy in the Political Dept of the India Office.

Memoranda.

Lieut-Col and Bt Col F Hammersley, half-pay, late 14th Foot, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Capt F B Prinsep, half-pay, late 21st Hus, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 4th August, 1879.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been entered as Surgeons in H M's Fleet, with seniority of 31st March, 1879:—A G P Gipps, M, Edinburgh; R Simpson, MB, J F Donovan, MD, R McIvor, MD, J B Clibborn, W G Jack, A Emson, and R E Biddulph, BA, MB.

Admiralty, 7th August, 1879.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Capt B S Pickard has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral on the Retired List from the 2nd instant.

Assist P Mr W D Hirtzel has this day been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in H M's Fleet.

The Rev R Brabazon, BA, has been appointed a Chaplain in H M's Fleet, with seniority of 14th June, 1879.

Roger Pocklington Coltman, Esq, to be Deputy Lieutenant, dated 30th July, 1879.

Aug 1—The Rev W J Wilby, BA, has been appointed Chaplain in H M's Fleet, with seniority of June last.

The Rev W C Harris, BA, has been appointed Chaplain in H M's Fleet, with seniority of July 22, 1879.

Paymaster W F Alexander has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 30th ult.

Aug 2—Admiral G G Wellesley, CB, has